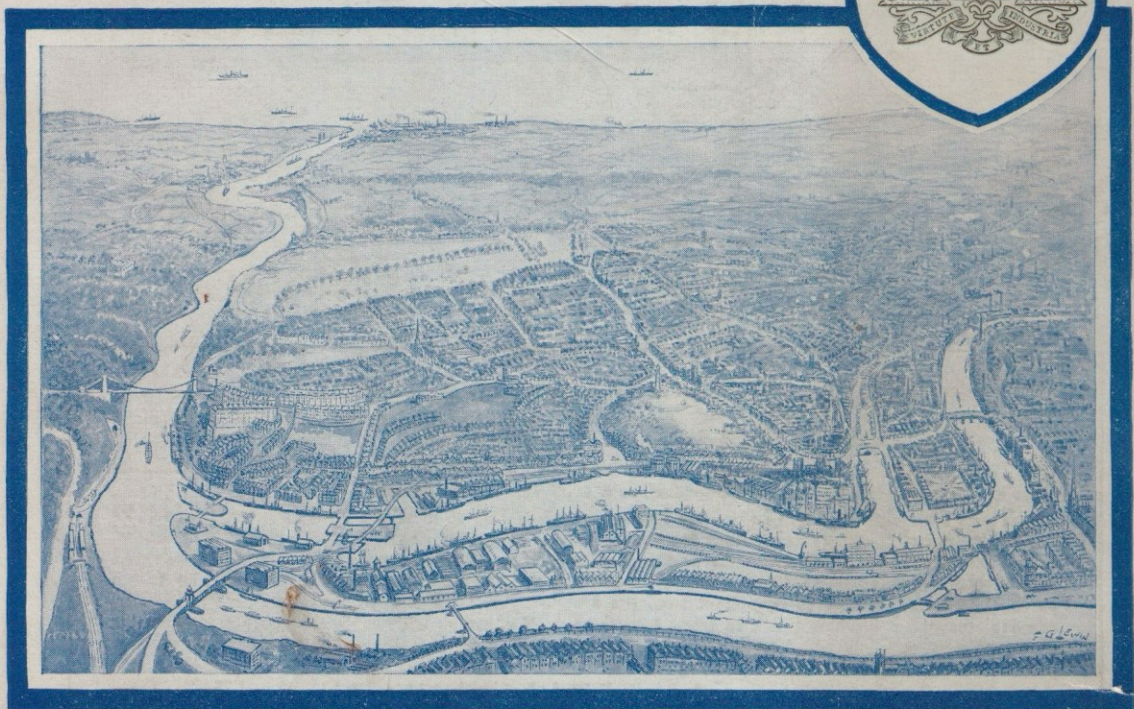


Official Guide to the City



of BRISTOL

Published under the Authority of the Lord Mayor
and Corporation of the City and County of Bristol.



BRISTOL AS A DISTRIBUTING CENTRE.

BRISTOL has been not inaptly described as the "Front Door of England," and certainly so far as the Midlands, West and South-West are concerned, its situation for distributing purposes is unequalled.

To a large business, with branch establishments to be stocked and controlled, Bristol, with its lines of railway radiating in every direction, is a most convenient centre.

These natural advantages have been frankly recognised by at least one such concern, for in 1899 one of the largest British multiple boot concerns, Lennards Limited, bodily removed their headquarters' organisation and staff from Leicester to the Western City. It was actually in Bristol that the retail side of the Lennards Shoe Service had been commenced twenty-five years previously. The whole of the 200 branches of this important business are now "fed" and supervised from Bristol. The removal marked a distinct break in trade traditions, and although a large portion of the Company's output is produced in a finely equipped Northampton factory, the Bristol headquarters has been amply justified from a distributive standpoint.

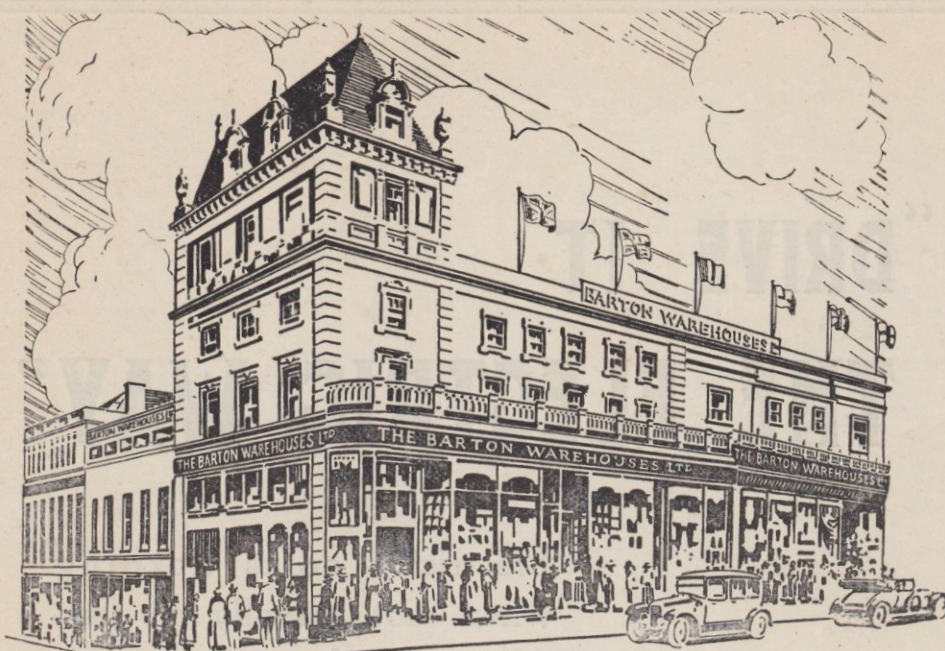
Upon an extensive site in Queen's Road, Bristol, Lennards Limited have erected the building shewn in the above view, and which forms one of the most imposing blocks in the city. The four sides abut upon four different thoroughfares, and the building stands next to the Clifton Pro-Cathedral, and within a stone's throw of the Victoria Rooms, Royal Colonial Institute and Royal West of England Academy. The main entrance thus faces what is undoubtedly to-day one of the finest open spaces in Bristol, and the contrast between the lot of the workers in an average city factory or warehouse and of the large staff employed under these conditions is a striking one.

The possibilities of Bristol as regards export have also been demonstrated by the same Company, which in the past few years, by means of Mail Order and Export Departments, has built up a very extensive colonial and foreign trade. It is interesting to know that Lennards Limited are at the present time despatching goods to some seventy different countries within and without the Empire. The orders executed range from a single pair of boots sent by post to some distant retail customer to large and important Colonial Government contracts.

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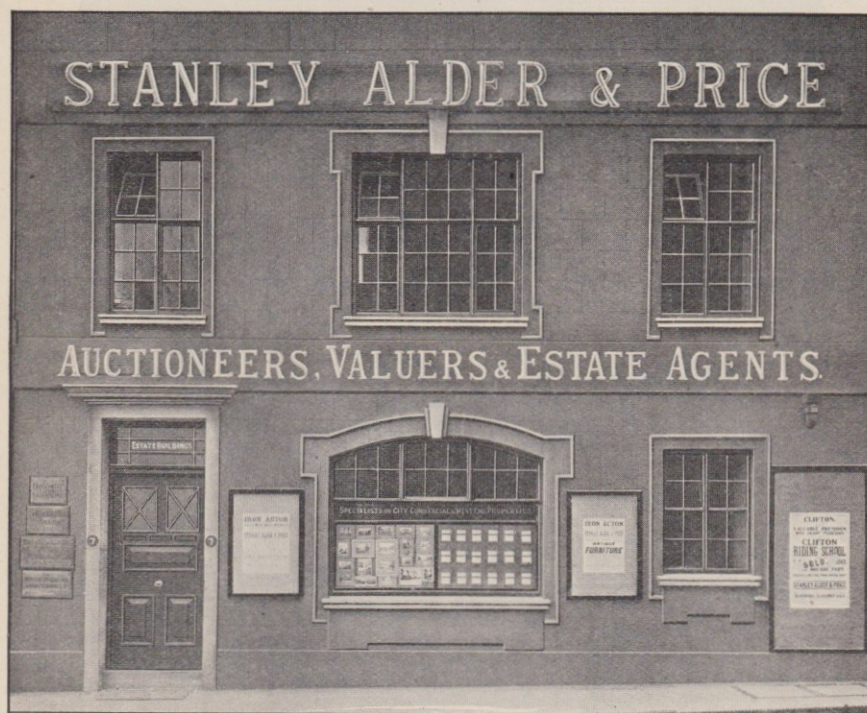
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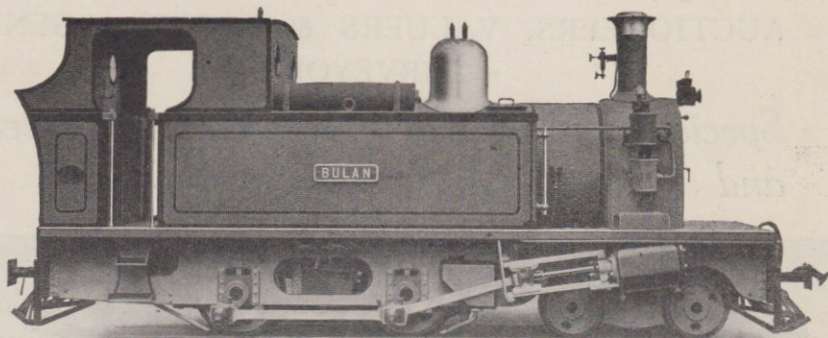
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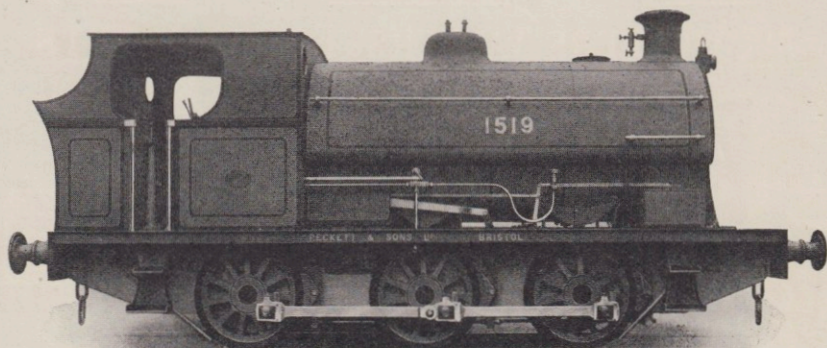
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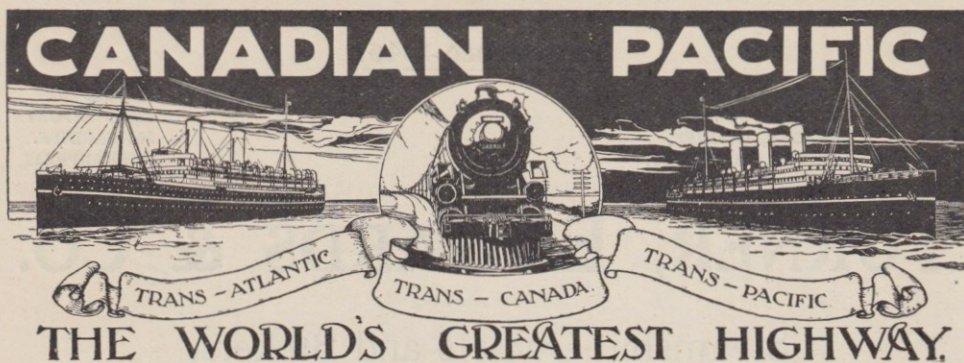
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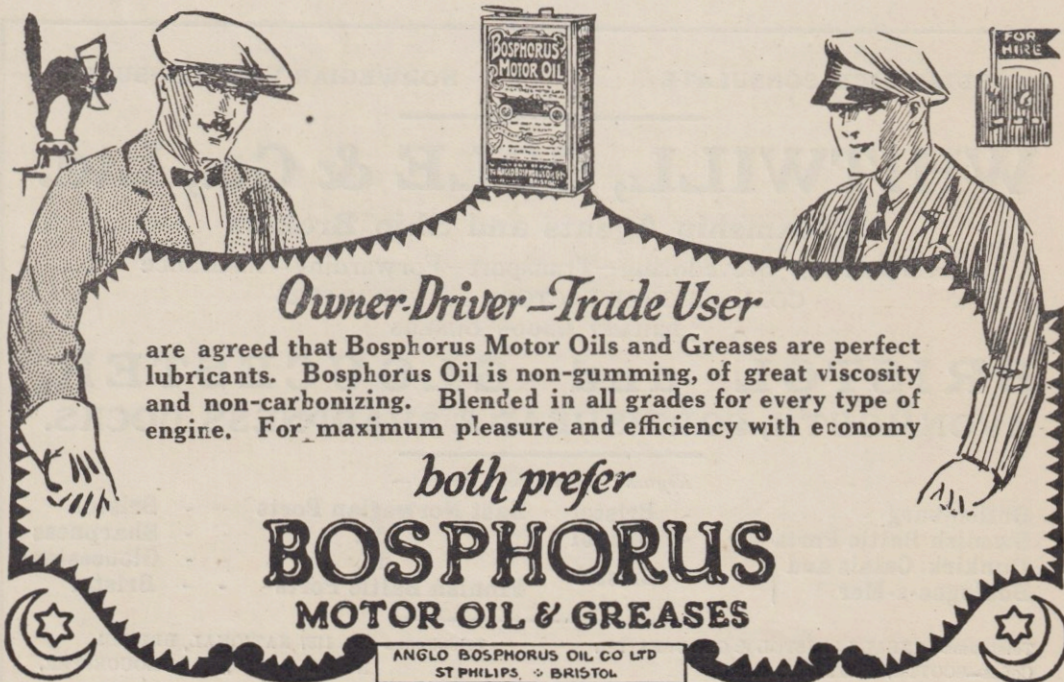
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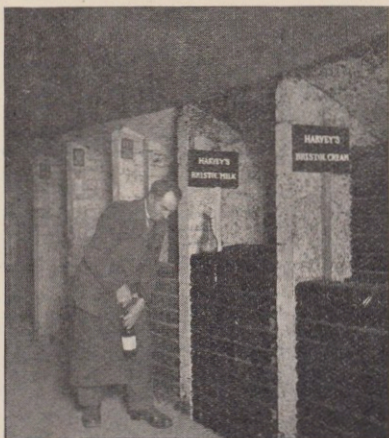
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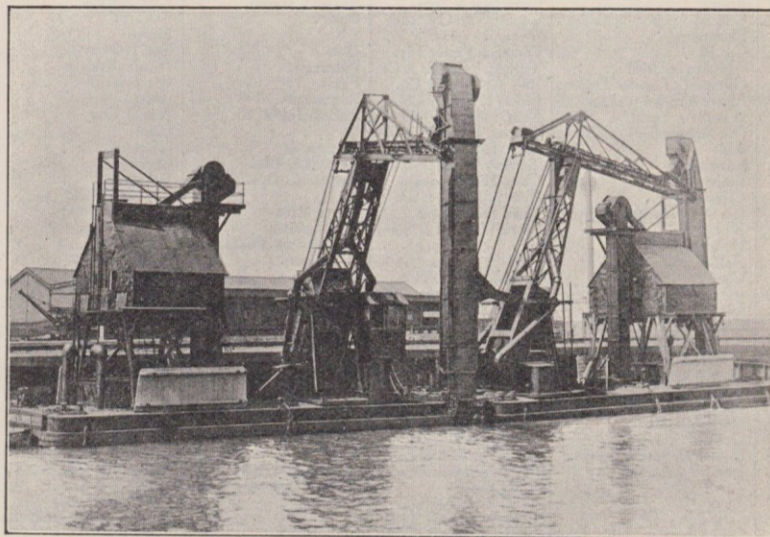
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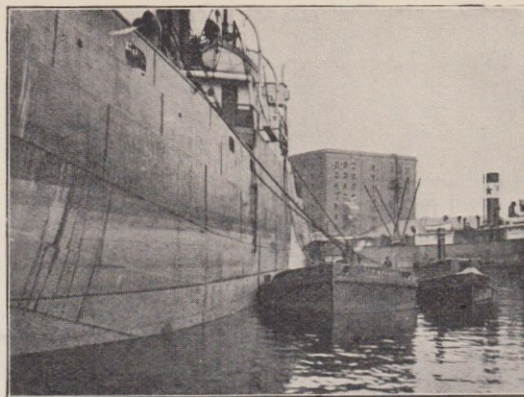
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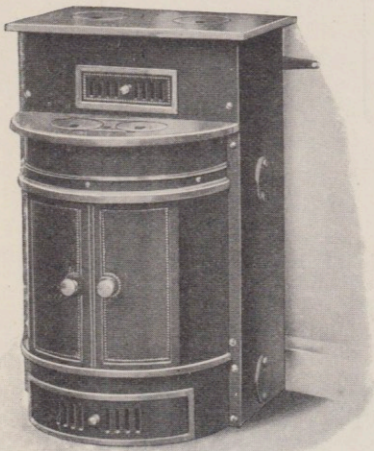


Fig. 1.

LARGE OPEN FIRE

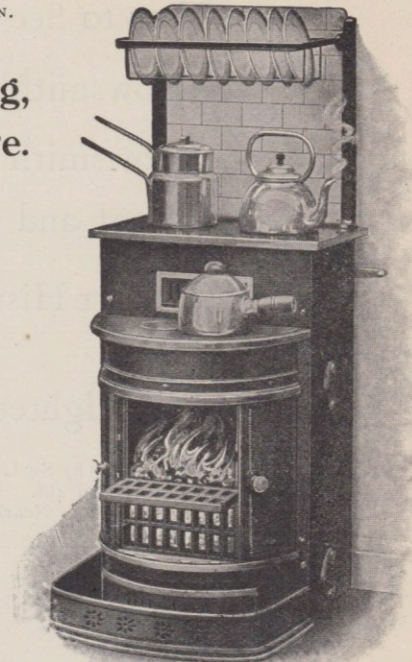


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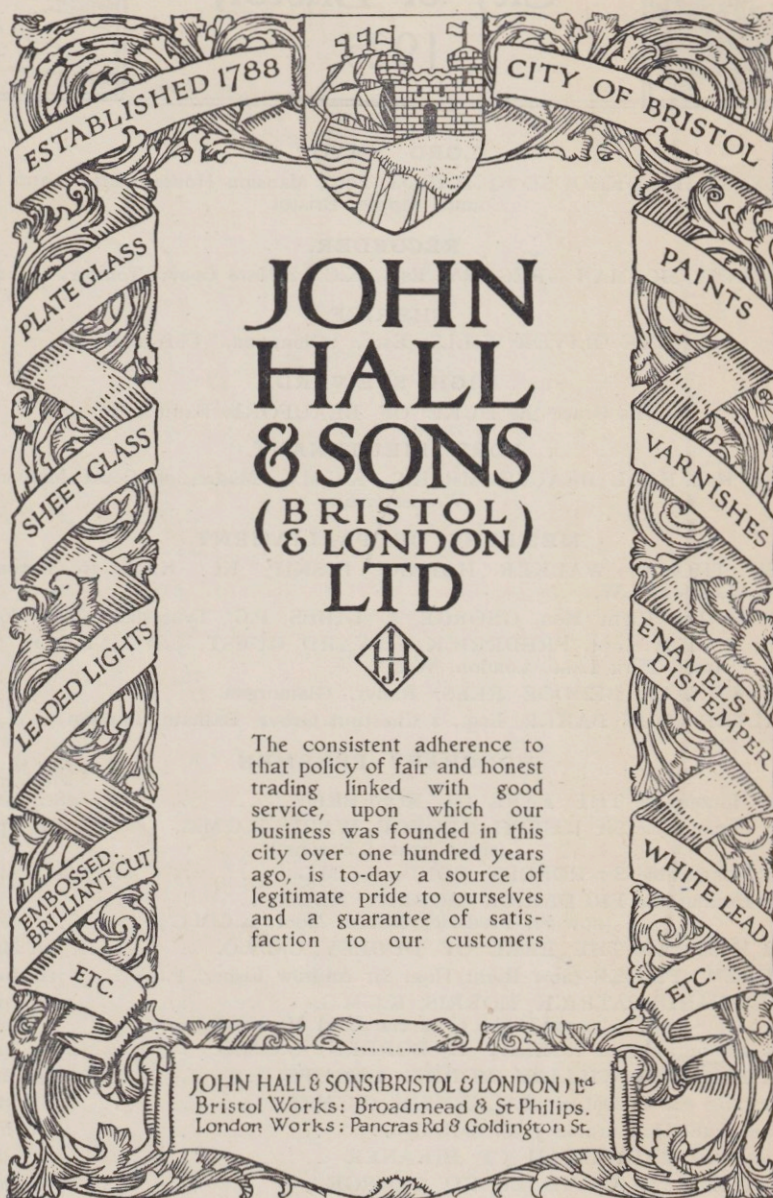
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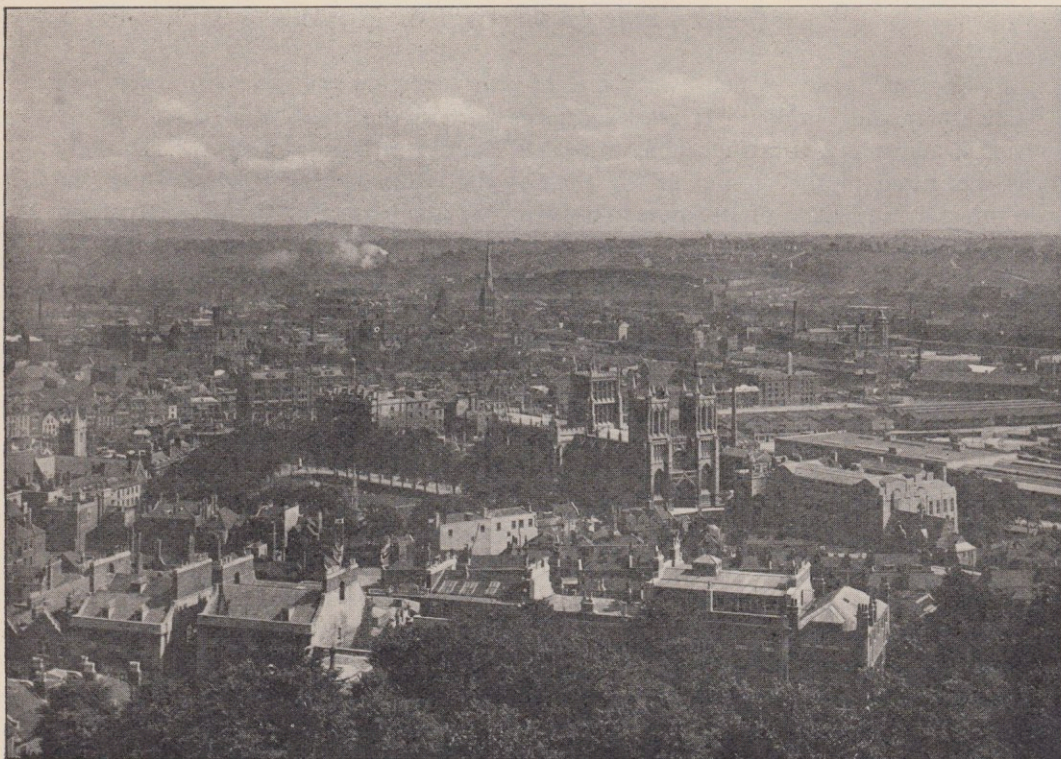
BRISTOL is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somerset, the River Avon, which flows through it, being the dividing line. By charter of Edward III, granted in 1373, the town was constituted a county of itself, being the first city outside of London to receive the honour. On the creation of the Bishopric of Bristol in 1542 the County of Bristol became the City and County of Bristol. The government of the city is vested in a Council, consisting of twenty-three aldermen, elected by their fellow-councillors for six years, and sixty-nine councillors elected for three years. The meetings of the Council are presided over by the Lord Mayor, who as chief magistrate is the representative of the King, and takes precedence of all but the King himself. The area of the city is 18,445 acres, and the population is now estimated at 385,600. The water jurisdiction of the Corporation, as owners of the port and docks, extends from Hanham Mills on the Avon to Kingroad, down the foreshore of the Channel to the Steep Holm and Flat Holm, from the latter up to Aust Cliffs, and thence down the Severn again to Kingroad. The rateable value of the city in March, 1925, was £2,112,050 1s. od.

HISTORY OF THE BOROUGH.

As is the case of most ancient towns, the foundation of Bristol is lost in the mist of ages, and in place of authentic records the fertile imaginations of early writers have supplied us with abundant fictions and legends. According to one of the most credulous of the Welsh chroniclers, Geoffry of Monmouth, the town was founded by one King Dyfneval, or his sons, Bryn and Belin, better known by their Latinised names of Brennus and Belinus, the former of whom is alleged to have sacked Rome in 391 B.C. This myth was adopted by early local annalists, and mutilated statues of the two brothers—probably of the fourteenth century—may still be seen over the gateway of St. John's Church, Broad Street. The fact is that some prehistoric tribe, apparently numerous, established a town, if it may be so called, on the Avon—not, however, on the

marsh where Bristol afterwards rose, but on the precipices overhanging the river at Clifton and the opposite shore, the vast remains of which are well known to archæologists. Many attempts, again, have been made, even within recent years, to establish a Roman camp and city on the site of Bristol; but not a vestige of evidence in support of the conjecture has yet been discovered. The Roman enthusiasts, like the Celtic, have erred a little in their topography. At Sea Mills, about two miles below the centre of the city, but within the civic boundary, on the north shore of the Avon, where the confluence of a small stream afforded the accommodation of a safe harbour, are the remains of a camp, upwards of fifty acres in extent, where innumerable coins and other relics have been disinterred from time to time. This camp, which has now a railway station in one of its angles, was connected with Bath by a Roman road, still traceable on Durdham Down, which crossed the River From about two miles to the east of ancient Bristol. Coming down about two centuries, we learn on the authority of Leland, who clearly was quoting from some manuscript now lost, that Jordan, one of the companions of St. Augustine, who landed in England in 596, was buried in what is now called College Green. It is therefore not unfairly surmised that Bristol was then in existence, for the neighbourhood of College Green was then and long afterward uninhabited. Still, absolute records as to Bristol dating from the times of the early Saxon kings are utterly wanting, and the first authentic proof that a community was established there is given by two silver coins of Ethelred the Unready (979-1016), attesting that they were coined by one Ælfwerd at "Bric.," which is undoubtedly a contraction of Bristol. Coins of Cnut also bear the local mint mark, and it seems unquestionable that by that time the town had grown to some wealth and importance, and was probably defended by its first walls.

The fall of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty provoked no local event worthy of record. So far, indeed, from following the example of some northern towns, the Bristolians were not only submissive to the Normans, but, in 1068, displayed at once the extent of their resources and their repugnance to rebellion by resisting and beating off the three sons of King Harold, who had entered the Avon with fifty-two ships, manned by Irish rovers in the hope of plundering the town. It may have been the warning given by this incident which led to the erection of a castle on the weakest side of the defences, namely on the narrow neck of the peninsula which communicated with Gloucestershire. There are strong grounds for believing that this fortress was raised by Geoffrey, the warrior Bishop of Coutances, who had immense estates in the neighbourhood, and was famous as a castle builder. Geoffrey's castle, however, could not have existed more than half a century when it was demolished by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, a natural son of Henry I., who replaced it by a lofty keep, described by a monkish annalist as the flower of all the towers



VIEW OF BRISTOL FROM BRANDON HILL.

of England, and which was really only inferior in size to those of Colchester and London. It played a large part in the troubles of those stormy times, and many notable people were held captive within its walls. Eventually it was rased to the ground in the time of the Commonwealth, by order of the Protector, and little of it is now to be seen. Some years prior to the construction of the Castle the defences of the town were strengthened by a second wall, commencing at the castle and enclosing a considerable extent of low-lying ground that had not been included within the first walls.

The principal event of Plantagenet times is to be found in the grant made to the city by Edward III., in return for services rendered by it in ships and men at the Siege of Calais, of a charter conferring a privilege hitherto reserved for London alone, namely the constitution of the borough into an independent county with shire jurisdiction. Under the Lancastrian kings the wealth and enterprise of the Bristol merchants enormously developed, their commerce extending from Iceland on the one hand to the Levant on the other. Nor did they fail to give lasting proofs of their munificence. With the exception of a few modern spires, the churches thickly dotted in the centre of the city were almost exclusively the production of the fifteenth century. Many royal visits were paid to Bristol during the prosperous centuries of the earlier history of the city, the most notable being that of Queen Elizabeth, who came here in 1574, and was most lavishly and loyally entertained.

The Queen of James I. paid a visit in 1613, and was so mightily entertained with a sham sea-fight and other festive manifestations that she thanked the city for its love, declaring "she never knew she was a queen till she came to Bristol." The merchants had reason to remember her, for the Court, during its stay in the neighbourhood, demanded wines from them to the value of £800 by way of purveyance, and there is no trace of the recovery of the money. In the Civil War, which followed in the next reign, the possession of Bristol was naturally coveted strongly by both parties. At the outbreak of hostilities the civic authorities admitted a Parliamentary force, and measures were forthwith taken to raise a fresh line of defences, far in advance of the old walls, over which the population had largely overflowed. The new works were about five miles in length, and considerable remains of one great bastion may still be seen near the summit of Brandon Hill. Whilst the fortifications were proceeding, however, Prince Rupert advanced with 20,000 men, in the summer of 1643, to besiege the city, and a dashing attack at the unfinished trench and wall, at a spot nearly opposite to the Art Gallery, led to an immediate surrender of the town. But in 1645 the discomfiture of the royal cause in the West was consummated by the successful storming of Bristol by the army under Fairfax and Cromwell.

The prosperity of Bristol declined greatly during the reign of the Tudors, and

showed no evidence of a rebound until the conquest of Jamaica, the acquisition of other West India islands, and the growth of the American colonies. Commerce was then directed into new channels, and advanced with surprising strides in spite of the gradual decay of the cloth trade, for which the city had long been famous. The direct intercourse with the New World was lucrative, but its profits were not comparable with those arising from the export of English goods to Africa for the purchase of slaves, the sale of the captives to the West India planters, and the freight homewards of rich cargoes of sugar and other tropical products. Such a triangular voyage occupied a twelvemonth. The abolition of the slave trade, however, coupled with the loss of the American colonies, which wrought havoc in Bristol commercial circles, reduced the trade of the port by fifty per cent., and during the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century the city appears to have fallen into a state of decay, and her old enterprise for a time disappeared.

In 1831 occurred the great Bristol Reform Riots, in which the damage done to life and property was enormous. A vigorous interlude to the period of inertia and slumber which had overtaken the city was afforded by the launch, in 1838, of the *Great Western* steamship, the pioneer of transatlantic steam traffic. The opportunity, however, which was offered of establishing a lead in American steamship service was not accepted, and instead of following up the *Great Western* with other vessels of a similar class, the proprietors devoted their energies to the building of the ill-fated *Great Britain*, and allowed themselves to be supplanted by Liverpool. For a period of thirty years nothing was done by Bristol to retain her old reputation, but with the construction of the Avonmouth and Portishead Docks, and the acquisition of them in 1884 by the Corporation for a sum of £800,000, a brighter era dawned, and during the last forty years the trade of the port has steadily increased. Very large sums have since been expended upon the improvement of both city and riverside docks and of the navigation of the Avon, with satisfactory results. The harbour railway has been carried round both sides of the old Bristol Docks, and modern transit sheds and warehouses erected. The Ashton Swing Bridge, constructed to carry the railway over the tidal Avon, is noteworthy as the only one of its kind in this country, the roadway being carried over the railway. The **Royal Edward Dock** at Avonmouth, capable of accommodating the largest ocean-going steamships, is evidence of the great revival of energy and enterprise, and has increased enormously the importance and shipping facilities of this ancient port. The first sod of this dock was cut by the present King (then Prince of Wales) on March 5th, 1902, and the dock opened on July 9th, 1908, by His Majesty King Edward VII., after whom it is named. Some further information with reference to the Docks and Port will be found later on in this Guide.



Ancient Buildings.

THE CATHEDRAL.

THE church which in 1542 became the cathedral of Bristol after the suppression of the monasteries was originally the abbey church of the monastery of St. Augustine, a house of Black Canons, founded in 1142 by Robert Fitzhardinge, who, like his father before him, had held the office of Reeve or Provost of Bristol under the Norman kings, but was of English blood, his grandsire having been Master of the Horse to Edward the Confessor. Remains of the Romanesque church are buried in the walls of the existing edifice, but with the exception of the Chapter-House, the walls of the transepts, and part of the Abbey Gateway, to be referred to presently, Fitzhardinge's work has disappeared.

Existing records show that in 1306 Fitzhardinge's church was already becoming ruinous, and that Abbot Knowle resolved on its entire reconstruction. His design, for he was probably his own architect, was of daring originality, and has seldom, if ever, been adopted since. The side aisles of all the great Gothic churches of Europe were, and still are, much inferior in height to the central choir and nave, thus admitting the two latter to be lighted by a row of windows above the aisle roofs, known as the clerestory. Abbot Knowle resolved to have no clerestory, but to carry up his side aisles to the full height of the central church, necessitating feats of engineering skill as masterly as they were novel. The lateral thrust of the middle vault was overcome by a beam of stone—a sort of flat flying buttress—carried across each bay of the aisles to the external buttresses, the dimensions of which were consequently of extraordinary magnitude. The result is disappointing when the church is examined from without, giving it the appearance rather of a large college chapel than of a cathedral; but within, the effect of space, light and wondrous beauty and harmony is impressive.

Another feature of Knowle's structure, also peculiarly characteristic of this cathedral, remains to be noticed, namely the eight elaborately foliated recesses in the aisle and chancel walls, designed for the reception of monuments. Two in the



Photo F. Bromhead, Clifton

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

south aisle are filled by the mailed effigies of Thomas Lord Berkeley (died 1243), and Maurice, his son and successor (died 1281). Both are in good preservation, and must have been removed from Fitzhardinge's church. Another fine monument, that of Maurice, Lord Berkeley (died 1368) and Lady Margaret, his mother (died 1337), stands between the choir and elder Lady Chapel. The recesses in Knowle's Lady Chapel contain the effigies of Abbot Newbury (died 1473), Abbot Hunt (died 1481), and Abbot Newland, who from his rebus, a heart pierced by nails, is known as "Nailheart" (died 1515).

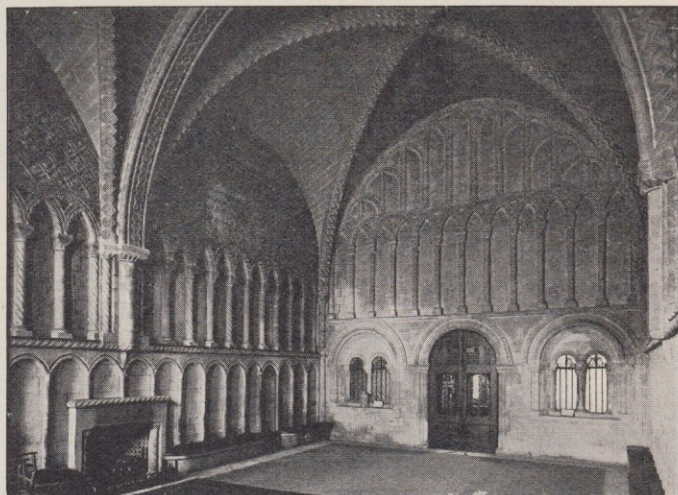
From the death of Knowle until the middle of the fifteenth century the church underwent little alteration, save perhaps a reconstruction of the north transept. At length, about 1466, Abbot Newbury appears to have resolved upon the rebuilding, in the Perpendicular style, of the central tower, involving further changes in the transepts; but the works were carried on with great deliberation, and were not finished until the abbacy of Nailheart. What happened to the nave of Fitzhardinge's church is a matter of great uncertainty. The best authorities, however, are of the opinion that it also was demolished with a view to reconstruction after the rebuilding of the eastern portion of the church in the fourteenth century as already related, but that little progress had been made at the time of the dissolution of the abbey, the site of the nave being eventually occupied by dwelling-houses and gardens.

About the year 1865 the truncated condition of the mother church of the city evoked a desire amongst some wealthy and public-spirited merchants to undertake the long-neglected task; large donations were offered, designs, slightly modified from those of Knowle's to distinguish the new work, were obtained from Mr. Street, and the restoration was vigorously set about. The new nave was opened in 1877. The erection of the two western towers and the north porch, the reparation of the central tower and the Lady Chapel, and a reorganisation of the choir have been the result of separate subscriptions. Further work accomplished has been the renovation of the exterior, the reredos (erected in 1899 as a memorial of Bishop Ellicott's episcopate), the north cloister, the sedilia, a new pulpit, the choir screen (given as a memorial to Mr. W. K. Wait), oak screens in memory of Mrs. R. H. Warren, the rebuilding and enlargement of the organ, and, within the last two years, the rebuilding of the vestries and general restoration and repair work amounting in all to about £15,000. The expenditure during the last sixty years must have been approximately £100,000. The Bishopric of Bristol, established at the dissolution of 1542, received a very inadequate endowment at the hands of Henry VIII., and was in 1836 united with that of Gloucester. This unsatisfactory arrangement continued until 1897, when by the zealous efforts of Bristol citizens about £60,000 was raised, and a successful

appeal made to Parliament to re-establish the See. The first bishop of the revived diocese, Dr. G. Forrest Browne, was enthroned October 28th, 1897.

The CHAPTER-HOUSE was stated by the late Mr. Street to be one of the most perfect specimens of a Romanesque chamber that has been preserved to us, having been much less altered than the contemporary buildings at Durham and Gloucester. The walls are diapered with chevron and zigzag work, with beaded cable string courses and interlaced arcades below. The modern stained glass of the windows has been replaced by some beautiful pieces of ancient coloured glass, dating from the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, brought from the cathedral in 1907. A bonfire of the cathedral library was made in this room by the rioters of 1831, but the walls escaped injury.

The vestibule leading to it is another fine example of Norman architecture. Two sides of the adjoining cloister have perished, but the refectory of the canons, now a school, remains, and has a good Early English portal. The Abbot's House, afterwards the Bishop's Palace, was burnt during the riots, and nothing but ruined walls are now to be seen, though a portion

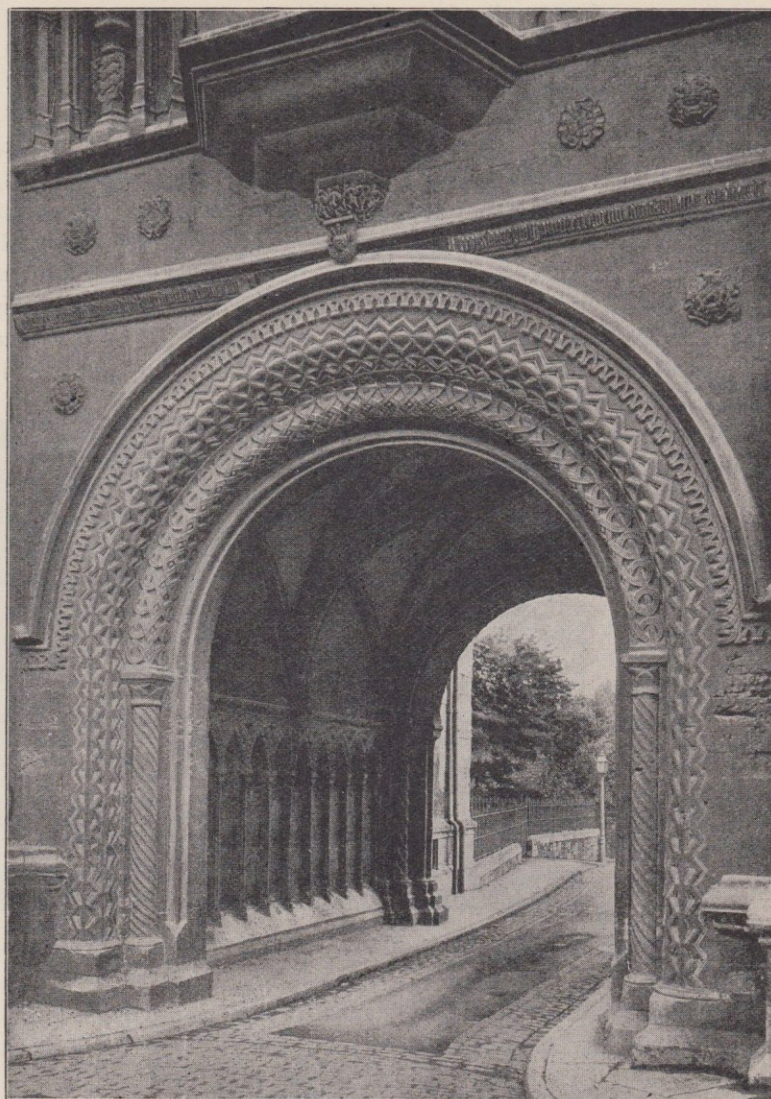


THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER-HOUSE.

of its Norman crypt is still intact beneath the ruins, and two Norman doorways in College Square (until recently known as Lower College Green).

THE ABBEY GATEWAY.

Within a few yards is a remarkable historical monument, the Abbey Gateway, the archways of which exhibit on both fronts typical specimens of Romanesque architecture when that style had reached its highest point of ornamentation. The four receding orders of the principal gate are elaborately enriched with zigzag and other mouldings, and an interlacing arcade lines the passage within. The upper part of the building is of the fifteenth century.



THE ABBEY GATEWAY.

The effigies on the southern front having perished, they were in 1914 restored, Mr. Charles Pibworth, a native of Bristol, sculpturing four figures to represent former abbots. The two lower niches are filled with effigies representing Abbots Newland and Elyott (1481-1526), and the two upper ones with those of Abbots Knowle and Snow (1306-1332).

ST. MARK'S, OR THE LORD MAYOR'S CHAPEL.

On the north side of College Green is one of the most beautiful and interesting Gothic edifices in Bristol. It was originally the chapel of Gaunt's Hospital, founded about 1225 by a grandson of Robert Fitzhardinge, who took the name of Gaunt on coming into his mother's great inheritance, and was further endowed by his nephew and heir, Robert de Gournay, and others. The church consists of a long nave in the Early English style, with a late Perpendicular chancel, and what would ordinarily be styled a south aisle, though in fact the body of the church, by a very unusual arrangement, itself stands nearly due north and south. This aisle was added about 1265, but the windows have geometrical tracery. It opens into the nave by two massive arches, with an octangular central pillar from which the arches spring direct. In continuation of this aisle is a chapel of about the same date as the chancel, and still farther eastward is the chantry chapel of Sir Robert Poyntz, which, with its fan tracery roof, is a perfect gem of Tudor architecture. The tower, of a warm red stone, and of graceful form, was completed in 1487. The great window over the altar contains a curious medley of stained glass, chiefly Flemish or German, of the Cinquecento period, including fine figures of St. Catharine and St. Barbara. The reredos below is of delicate Perpendicular tabernacle work, and there are four sedilia with carved canopies. The western window, still larger than the eastern, has a central Catharine wheel and transitional tracery. The companion window, that at the end of the south aisle, is a remarkably fine specimen of the Decorated style, profusely adorned with the ball-flower.

The chapel, with the estates of the hospital, was purchased by the Corporation from Henry VIII., but it was not until 1722 that the building was fitted up as a place of worship for the Mayor and his civic colleagues. The entire fabric was restored in 1888 at a cost of about £4,000.

ST. MARY REDCLIFF.

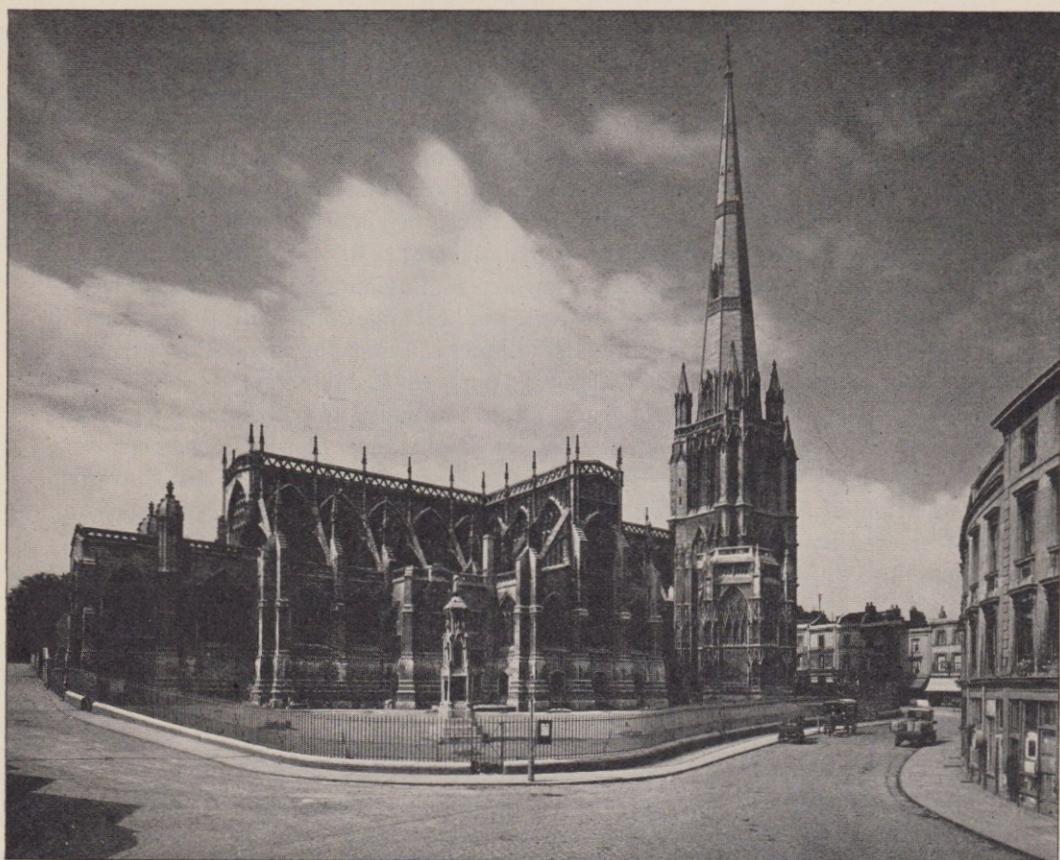
No visitor with a love of archæology and a sense of the beautiful will leave the city without having paid a visit to St. Mary Redcliff Church, designated by Leland, who professed to have seen every great ecclesiastical edifice in England, as "by far

the fairest of all churches," and the assertion was reiterated by Camden. It is apparently the third which has stood on the same site, for traces have been discovered of a Romanesque church, and there are important remains—notably in the tower and the inner north porch—of the thirteenth-century building by which this was succeeded. The site was admirably chosen—a natural terrace of the sandstone, which gives its name to the locality, dominating the busy river which flows at its feet and the low-lying plain on which ancient Bristol stands.

A large portion of the funds was provided by the munificence of William Canynges, one of the merchant princes of the middle of the fifteenth century, whose grandsire of the same name had also contributed largely to the edifice in the time of Edward III. Singularly enough, there are two effigies of the younger of these men: one, close to a similarly recessed effigy of his wife, in a stellated recess in the south aisle; the other in the south transept, representing him as a priest, and supposed to have been brought from the collegiate church of Westbury, of which he became dean shortly before his death in 1474. Other noteworthy memorials are those of a mailed warrior (c. 1220) supposed to represent a Berkeley, which must have originally lain in the Norman church, a rich altar tomb of the Mede family (c. 1475), a figure known as "Canynges' almoner," another of a priest (c. 1393), and a monument to the memory of Admiral Sir William Penn, father of the celebrated Quaker who founded Pennsylvania, and a native of the city. Admiral Sir William Penn commanded the fleet at the capture of Jamaica in 1655. In January, 1914, the Bishop of Bristol dedicated a window erected in the south transept "in pious memory of men who made Bristol famous in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries." Twelve Bristol worthies are thus commemorated. There are also some good brasses. In the churchyard stands a monument of Chatterton, the wonderful boy poet, who was born and lived for nearly all his short life within the shadow of the church. On the south side has been erected as a War Memorial a replica of the old Preaching Cross, which it is believed stood on or about this spot in pre-Reformation days.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

This church, in the very centre of ancient Bristol, may be identified by an imposing classical cupola, which is a very prominent landmark in the centre of the city. The fabric is almost embedded in houses, an office actually protruding into the church and over the north aisle. Most of the architecture is Decorated, but the windows are Perpendicular. An effigy of EDWARD COLSTON is the most notable monument in the church. There is also a fine statue of the great philanthropist by Rysbraek in the south aisle.



F. Beech Williams.

ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH.

(Chatterton Monument in foreground)

Edward Colston was a member of a very ancient mercantile family in Bristol, and a princely benefactor by his charities to his native city. One of his foundations, a school for the maintenance and training of 100 boys, the trusteeship of which was vested by Colston in the Merchant Venturers' Society, is now removed to the suburbs, at Stapleton, in a house originally built to replace the Bishop's palace, destroyed in 1831. A commemoration of his philanthropy is held annually in a manner unknown elsewhere in England. The leading citizens are attached to three societies—Conservative, Liberal, and neutral—and each society vies with the other in making after-dinner offerings for charitable purposes, the average yearly product being about £5,000. A fourth society—the Colston Research Society—founded in 1899, also dines annually, and makes a collection. This Society accomplished a great deal in furtherance of the movement for establishing the University of Bristol, and is now devoting its funds towards the promotion of Research work within the University. On May 3rd, 1908, a window erected by a number of citizens, at a cost of £400, in memory of Colston, was unveiled by the Lord Mayor. It occupies a position above Colston's tomb.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

The parish of St. Stephen was probably created after the great harbour extension scheme executed about the middle of the thirteenth century, but the present church is of later date. The Perpendicular tower, remarkable æsthetically for the absence of buttresses, giving it the appearance of a Gothic version of the Italian campanile, is one of the most elaborate in the West of England. It was erected by the munificence of John Shipward, one of Canynges' wealthy contemporaries, and Mayor of Bristol in 1456 and 1463. The porch at its base is richly finished, and has a fan tracery vaulting. In 1915 the tower was considerably repaired and restored at a cost of about £3,000, a large portion of the stone ornamental work having decayed. The nave—there is no constructional chancel—is divided from the north and south aisles by well-proportioned arches supported on clustered columns, but the aisles and clerestory windows are impoverished specimens of late Perpendicular. The church contains the tomb of Martin Pring, a mariner of much repute, who was one of the earliest to attempt the discovery of a passage to the East by way of the Arctic Seas (died 1626).

A curious fraternity is connected with this church—The Guild of St. Stephen's Ringers—which possesses records extending over nearly 300 years, but had its origin much earlier. It is supported by many persons of substance, who have of late years expended large sums in renovating and decorating the edifice.



TRAMWAY CENTRE, SHOWING TOWER OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
AND THE CUPOLA OF ALL SAINTS'.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is especially worthy of notice as being the only existing example of the manner in which four of the original gates of the town were devoted to ecclesiastical purposes when they ceased to be serviceable for defence. In other cases the church or chancel was placed over the archways; in this instance, as another church stood on the wall immediately adjoining St. John's on the west, the gate could be used only as a base for the tower. The precise site of the original church, which was in existence in 1174, is a matter of conjecture.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

A very perfect example of mediæval architecture is St. Peter's Hospital, originally built about 1500 as the residence of a famed alchemist, Thomas Norton, but much altered and embellished in 1612 by Robert Aldworth. The front is a rich specimen of timber work with carved brackets and gables and wide projecting windows. The building has undergone many curious vicissitudes. After being



ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

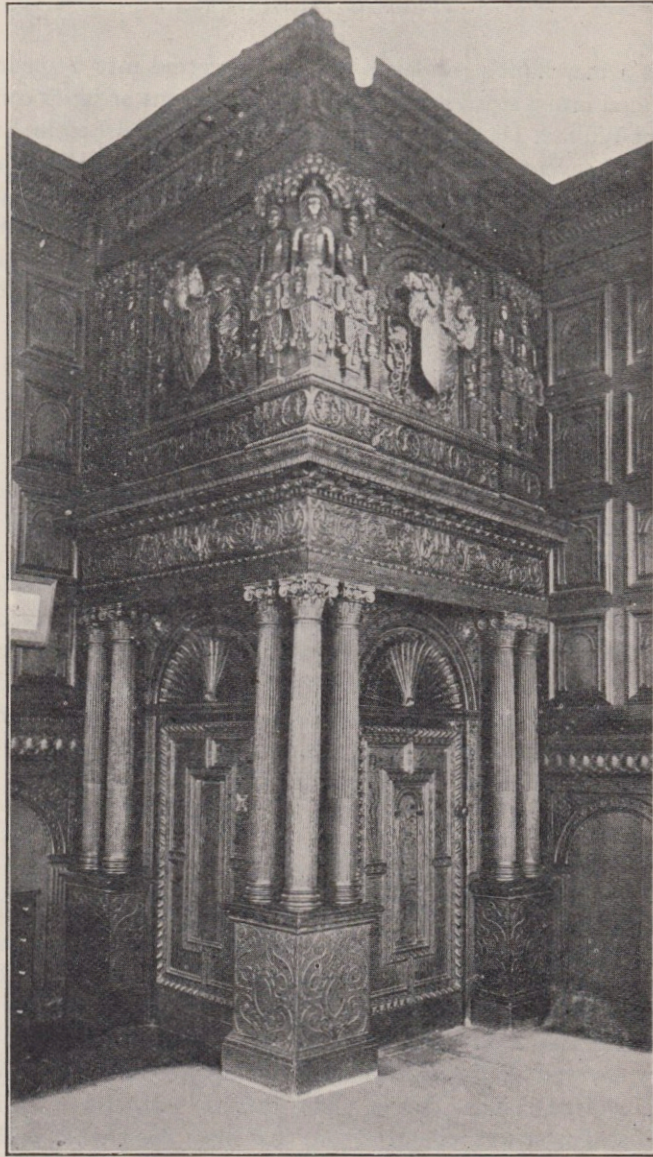
abandoned as a merchant's residence it was converted into a sugar refinery, and then transformed into a royal mint, where many millions of silver coins were struck in the reign of William III. A mint had also been established in Bristol Castle in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1698 St. Peter's Hospital was acquired as a workhouse for the indoor paupers of the city, who were employed in weaving and pin making; and has finally become the offices of the Bristol Board of Guardians, whose old court-room is of great magnificence, with a noble mantelpiece. A less elaborate but more extensive building in the Elizabethan style is in King Street, partially occupied as the Llandoger Tavern.

TEMPLE CHURCH.

The most notable feature of the church, which owes its origin to the piety of the Order of the Knights Templars, is its leaning tower, which was formerly almost as fine as that of St. Stephen's, but has been deprived of its turrets and pinnacles, and is now only 113 feet in height. The top overhangs the base about five feet. This singularity is first mentioned in 1568, when the Duke of Norfolk visited the city. It was then customary to show strangers that a stone as large as an egg thrust into a chink between the tower and the church wall would be crushed to powder when the bells were rung, and the Duke was a witness of the experiment. The leaning of the tower is also mentioned in Braun's "*Theatrum Orbium*" of 1576. The tower has recently been restored, and the interior of the church beautified by the addition of a reredos and screen.

THE RED LODGE.

This mansion, which was purchased in 1854 by Lady Byron, widow of the poet, and presented to Mary Carpenter, one of the first promoters of the Reformatory system, for the rescue and training of poor girls, was built in 1590 on the wide gardens of the Carmelite Friary by Sir John Young. This knight had previously built a gigantic mansion on the site of the Friary itself, and known as the "Great House" (now covered by the Colston Hall), where he entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1574. The Red Lodge has a fine carved staircase and internal porch, with a gorgeously carved chamber on the first floor, the walls and ceilings of which are embellished with heraldic shields, flowers, and figures of angels. The house was purchased in 1920 by private enterprise and generosity, and handed over to the Corporation, the building itself being entrusted to the keeping of the Bristol Savages, a club of artists and men interested in Art in its various forms. The interior has been carefully restored, and in the garden



DOORWAY IN OAK ROOM, RED LODGE.

below a "wigwam" has been constructed, which is wonderfully in keeping with the whole building, the outstanding feature being the massive open timber work.

Within a stone's throw of the Red Lodge is a curious descent known as Christmas Steps, which were "stepped done & finished," as recorded in an inscription at the top, in 1669. At the head of these steps is the Chapel of the Three Kings of Cologne, connected with a large and stately almshouse, founded by John Foster, Mayor of Bristol in 1481-82.

OTHER ANCIENT HOUSES.

One of the best old houses remaining in the central streets stands at the corner of Wine and High Streets, commonly called THE OLD DUTCH HOUSE. According to tradition, the framework was made in Holland, *temp.* William III., and brought over here. It was long known as the Castle Bank, and has recently been restored and strengthened. In the basement is one of the grand old vaulted cellars for which Bristol was famous in the fifteenth century, and there are still finer examples under some of the adjoining houses, but they cannot easily be inspected. Under a great house formerly in Small Street, on a site occupied by the new Post Office, were two ranges of cellars, one beneath the other, supported by pillars equal in finish to many in churches with groined roofs. William Wyrcestre speaks of about 150 great cellars as in existence *circa* 1470. As many of these were partially excavated under the streets, carts were for ages prohibited in Bristol; and Pepys speaks with wonder of the sledges which he saw used for transporting goods, many being drawn by dogs. Heavy wagons were not admitted into the principal streets until about 1820.

In Redcliff Street, near the great church, are some relics of "Canynge's House," once of large dimensions, but all that now remains is a fifteenth-century hall with an open roof and an adjoining room called an oratory. The latter had a fine mediæval pavement contemporary with the house, but in 1919 it was sold and removed to another city. The ornate mantelpiece is modern piece-work from various sources.

- Numerous almshouses, some of them of very ancient foundation, are scattered about the city. Colston's Almshouses, St. Michael's Hill, is a type of numerous similar institutions. The foundation in question is one of the numerous permanent benefactions by which Edward Colston is still remembered in his native city.

THE COUNCIL HOUSE.

The present Council House, though not really an ancient building, has long been condemned as unworthy of so large and wealthy a community, and its fall has been deferred only because more extensive and pressing public improvements



THE OLD DUTCH HOUSE.

were wisely given precedence ; but in 1919 the Corporation purchased properties on two sides of College Green, affording a site for new Municipal buildings at some future date. The interior, though unpretentious, is not without dignity, and the pictures in the Council Chamber and the committee rooms include some of general interest. Among them may be named portraits of Lord Burghley and his son, Lord Salisbury ; Charles I. and his minister, the Earl of Pembroke, by Vandyck ; James II., by Kneller ; George I., George II. and his Queen, presented by the king ; George III., by E. Bird, R.A. ; Edmund Burke, by Sir Joshua Reynolds ; Viscount Clare (after whom Clare Street is named), by Gainsborough ; and the third Duke of Portland, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. An interesting addition to the pictures is a series of works portraying outstanding incidents in the city's history, such as the building of the great keep of the Castle, the setting up of the first printing press in the Castle, and the visit of Queen Elizabeth. Round the walls are framed autographs, amongst them being the articles of the surrender of the town to Prince Rupert in 1643, and letters from the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Lord Hood, Lord Rodney, and others, accepting the freedom of the city. The decorative plate of the Corporation, which is extensive and valuable, is at the Mansion House, a fine building on Clifton Down, presented to the municipality by the late Alderman Thomas Proctor. Among these treasures is a massive silver-gilt salver, highly ornamented, given by Alderman Kitchin, with the hall-mark of 1595. At the riots in 1831 this salver was stolen from the old Mansion House in Queen Square by a man who cut it into 167 pieces, and then offered it for sale to a silversmith. The thief was arrested and transported, while the salver was restored to almost its pristine condition by riveting the fragments to a silver plate, which now forms its back. The ordinary corporate regalia used on State occasions are kept at the Council House. The swords are especially fine. The Mourning Sword is supposed to have been obtained in 1373, when Edward III. created the town a county, and made the mayor his escheator. The Pearl Sword has a scabbard richly bedight with symbolic figures and the arms of Richard III., but it was given by John de Wells, Mayor of London in 1431. A third, called the Lent Sword, is of mediæval date (*circa* 1450), with black velvet sheath of the Elizabethan period, embellished with figures and tracery. On the top is a beautifully made royal crown. The decorations of the scabbard were executed in 1594. The fourth sword, that now constantly in use, is a large and unwieldy example of the middle of the eighteenth century. The length is 3 ft. 5 in., the pommel, of massive silver-gilt, being 15 inches in length. The silver work weighs 201 oz. 13 dwt., and bears the hall-marks of 1752-3, and the whole cost of the weapon was about £188 16s. 3d. The city maces are eight in number. They are all of silver, and were bought in 1722. There is also a "Treasurer's Mace," more elegantly finished



PORTRAIT OF JAMES II. BY KNELLER, IN COUNCIL HOUSE.

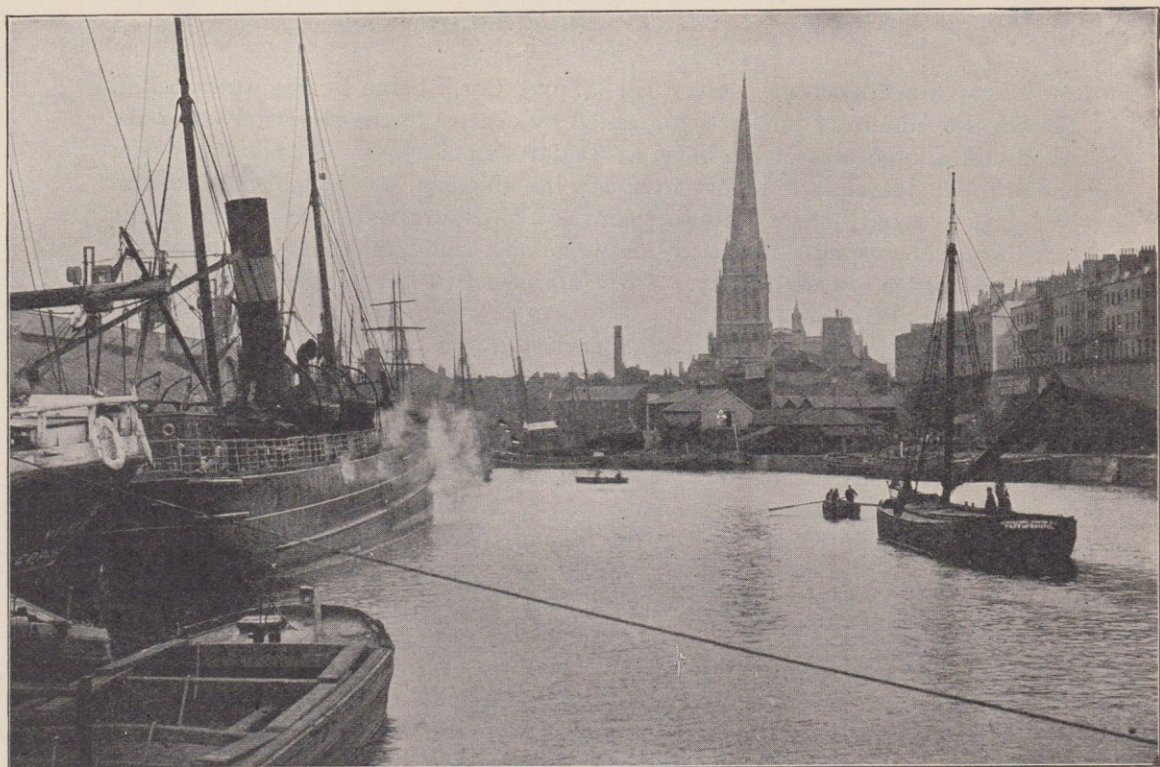
A singular history attaches to this. A portrait of Charles II., being dirty, was sent to be cleaned, a process which led to the discovery of another face underneath. The top coating having been removed, this picture of James II. was disclosed. His extreme unpopularity at the time of the Revolution probably accounts for such treatment.

and of seventeenth-century date. The "Silver Oar," borne by the water bailiff, typifies the Admiralty jurisdiction granted by charter to the civic body over the Avon and a large area of the Severn. It dates from 1745. The mayor's chain, one of the handsomest and most artistic in the kingdom, was bought in 1828, and cost £236 16s. 6d. There are also chains of the deputy water bailiff, and of the long discarded city waits, the latter, four in number, and somewhat elegant, bearing the Tudor badge of Queen Mary. There are also two large silver trumpets and various staves of office.

There are many ancient books, the most prized of which is *The Maire of Bristowe is Kalendar*, begun by Robert Ricart, town clerk, in the reign of Edward IV., and containing some account of the history of Bristol, its liberties and privileges, and local and social customs. On one of the parchment leaves of this book is an illustration carefully drawn and coloured, of the induction of the mayor into office in 1479. The illumination is similar in style and finish to four representations of the law courts at Westminster in the time of Henry VI., published in facsimile in the *Archæologia* of 1865, and is probably by the same artist. The perspective is very peculiar. The commonalty in the foreground are drawn upon a diminutive scale, being much smaller than the town clerk, sword-bearer, and treasurer, who occupy the middle of the picture, while they again are not half the size of the mayor, ex-mayor, sheriff, and aldermen, robed in scarlet and fur, who are represented in the background. This book, which is well worthy of inspection, also contains a number of contemporary pictures of kings, from Arthur to Henry VI., and various other drawings.

As a temporary measure for increasing accommodation for the membership of the Council (much enlarged by boundary extensions in 1897 and 1904) a new chamber for meetings has been provided, and the walls are being gradually filled by a collection of paintings, mostly by local artists, depicting events in the city's long history. These pictures are the gifts of citizens.





FLOATING HARBOUR, CITY DOCKS, SHOWING REDCLIFF CHURCH.



Modern Bristol.

THE DOCKS.

THE WHOLE OF THE DOCKS within the Port are the property of the Lord Mayor, Corporation and Burgesses of the City of Bristol, and are administered by a Docks Committee of eleven members, appointed by the Corporation. The total of the capital sum invested in its various dock undertakings by the City of Bristol amounts to over £7,000,000, and additional capital of upwards of 1½ millions sterling has been authorised for the extensions referred to below.

The Docks comprised within the Port are :—

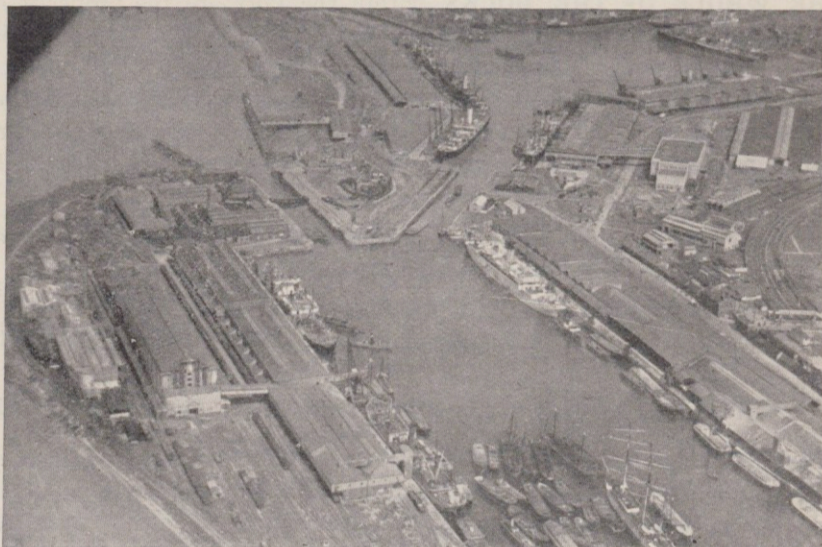
The **ROYAL EDWARD** and **AVONMOUTH DOCKS**, situated at the mouth of the River Avon on the north side ; and

The **CITY DOCKS**, entered through Cumberland Basin, about seven miles up the River Avon ; these docks traverse the centre of the City.

PORTISHEAD DOCK at the mouth of the River Avon on the south side.

The **ROYAL EDWARD DOCK (AVONMOUTH)** has an entrance lock 875 feet long by 100 feet wide, with a depth of water on the sill of 46 feet at ordinary spring tides and 36 feet at ordinary neap tides, and a water area of 44 acres, which is at present being extended by the construction of the Eastern Arm, to provide for growth of trade. The length of wharfage at present amounts to 1,656 yards. The Western Arm already completed includes not only the Oil Discharging Jetty, but also in the north-east corner a ferro-concrete wharf 500 ft. long. The Eastern Arm, at present under construction, will, besides additional water area, provide a further 1,133 yards of wharfage. The extension will be very fully equipped with the most modern type of Transit Sheds, Transit Granary, Grain Conveying Machinery, Electric Cranes, and Railway Sidings. Extensive timber accommodation has been provided at this Dock. The grain equipment includes floating elevators, three being of the pneumatic or "sucker" type. The "Royal Edward Cold Stores" have a capacity of about 500,000 cubic feet, and are connected by electric conveyors with the quayside. By means

of these conveyors frozen produce is rapidly stored with a minimum of exposure, direct re-delivery to rail or road being effected with equal efficiency. There are also Corporation Cold Stores at Avonmouth Dock. A **Graving Dock** 875 feet in length and 850 feet on blocks is entered from the Royal Edward Dock. Among other features are extensive shedding and storage accommodation, electric shore cranes ranging from 25 tons to 30 cwt. capacity, a floating crane of 35 tons capacity (available for use at any of the docks), and the R.E. Granaries to accommodate 150,000 quarters of grain on the silo system. The erection of a further silo storage granary of a capacity of 20,000 tons will be taken in hand at

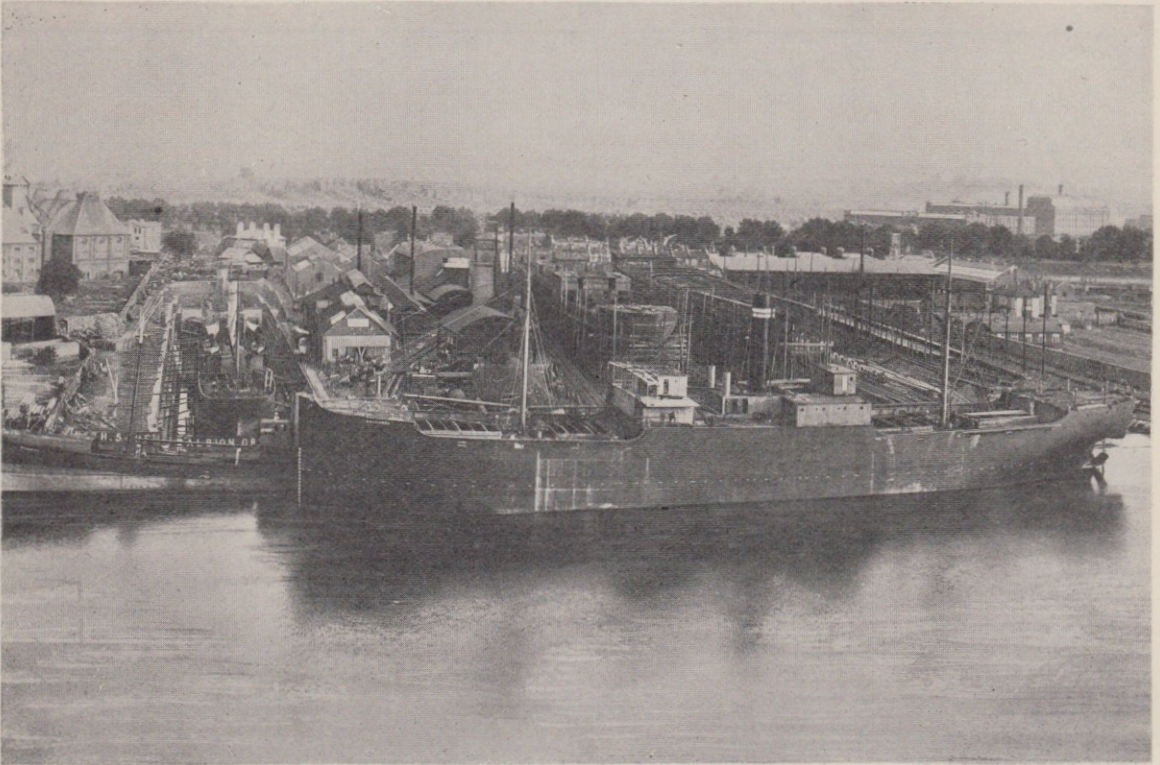


AVONMOUTH DOCKS.

an early date. On the south pier of the dock is the passenger railway station, from whence London or Birmingham can be reached in two hours.

The **AVONMOUTH DOCK** has an entrance lock 454 feet in length, and is connected with the Royal Edward Dock by a junction cut, 85 feet wide. The area of the Dock is 19 acres, with a wharfage of 1,600 yards in length. The Shed Accommodation contiguous to the quays covers over 20 acres, and the Granary, fitted with elevators and bands, has a storage capacity of about 50,000 quarters. The Transit Shed accommodation is extensive, and well equipped with cranes (shore and floating) up to 35 tons capacity. Cold Stores

situated alongside the western quay of this dock have a capacity of about 250,000 cubic feet, affording direct reception from steamers' berth of discharge and direct ex store delivery to rail or road. A Bonded Warehouse has been provided for the storage of Dried Fruit, Canned Fruit, Sugar, Sugar Goods and Tea, capacity fully 1,000 tons. A Fruit Shed and special electrical discharging equipment for the Central American and West India Trade are placed at the south-east end of the



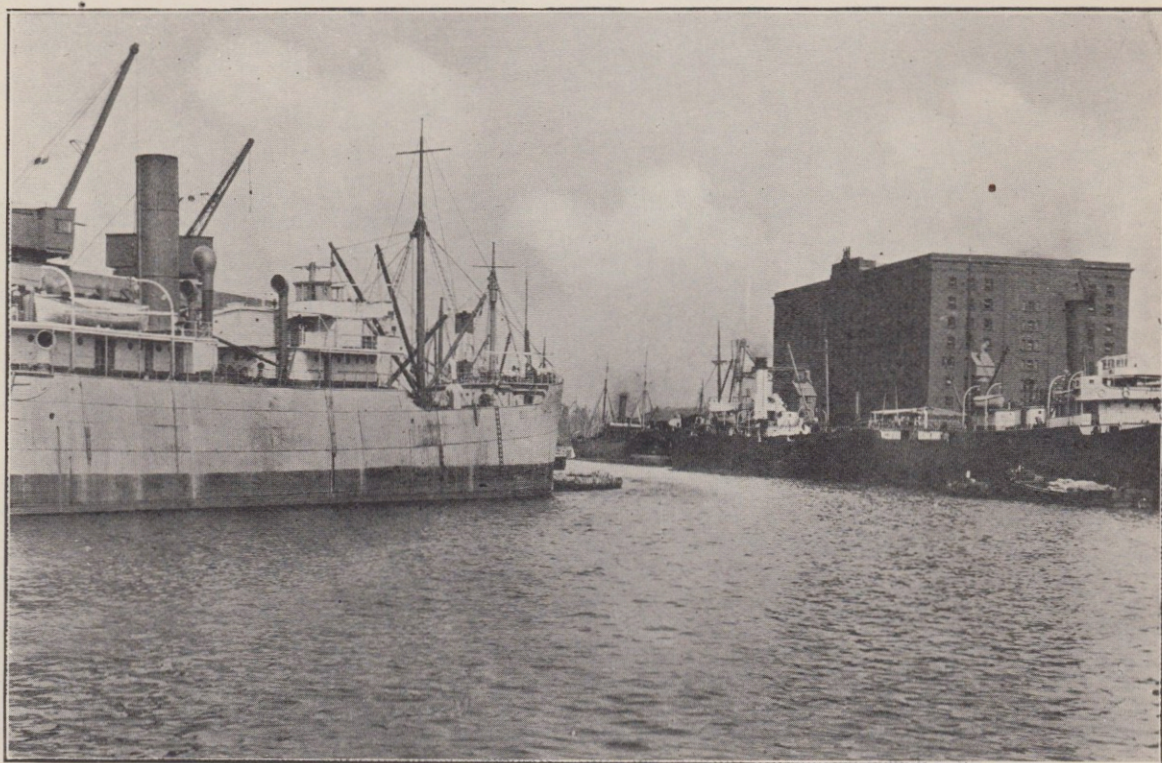
ALBION SHIPBUILDING YARD, CITY DOCKS.

dock. There are also two tanks, having a total storage capacity of 5,000 tons, for the reception of Molasses in bulk.

The Port of Bristol, through Avonmouth and Portishead Docks, has proved a most convenient centre for the distribution of petroleum and its products. The number and capacity of tanks erected by the several large Oil Corporations has

steadily grown to a storage capacity of over 30 million gallons, with extensions proceeding. An important accompaniment of this development is the facilities provided at the Port for oil fuel bunkering, a method which is growing in favour with shipowners, in lieu of coal bunkering.

The **CITY DOCKS** and the river navigation have been greatly improved within recent years, and it is now possible for vessels of 330 feet (and in certain circumstances a greater) length to enter the docks with perfect safety. The



CITY DOCKS, WITH PRINCES WHARF GRANARY IN THE BACKGROUND.

water area amounts to 83 acres, and the length of quay to 4,898 yards. Three bonded tobacco warehouses, erected by the Corporation near Cumberland Basin, have an aggregate superficial area of flooring of 64,000 square yards, and a capacity for about 10,000 casks each. They are fitted with electric lifts, hydraulic presses, and all other accessories necessary for dealing with this class of

traffic. This accommodation is supplemented by extensive bonded warehouses in private hands. Important improvements are being carried out at the City Docks. The first stage of reconstruction is the replacement of Shed "U" by a double-storey building with flat roof and equipped with electric cranes, and similar treatment of Sheds "T" and "V" follows on immediately.

The **PORTISHEAD DOCK** has an entrance lock 472 feet in length, an area of 12 acres and a wharfage of 943 yards. A large Petrol Installation provides for the importation, storage, and distribution of motor spirit, the trade in which is a large and growing one. This dock also provides for grain and timber cargoes, &c.

THE RAILWAY FACILITIES at all the Docks enable dispatch of goods direct from the ship's side or from alongside sheds or warehouses to any point on the railway system. Two of the great English Railway Groups have direct communication with the Docks, viz. The Great Western, and The London, Midland & Scottish, and through them all trunk railways of the United Kingdom. Communication between the Railways at the City Docks and the Great Western Main Line is facilitated by the construction of the **Ashton Swing Bridge**, a feature of which is that it is double-decked, the railway traversing the lower level and passenger and vehicular traffic using the upper; the bridge swings on a pivot to admit the passage of vessels through the "New Cut" which it spans.

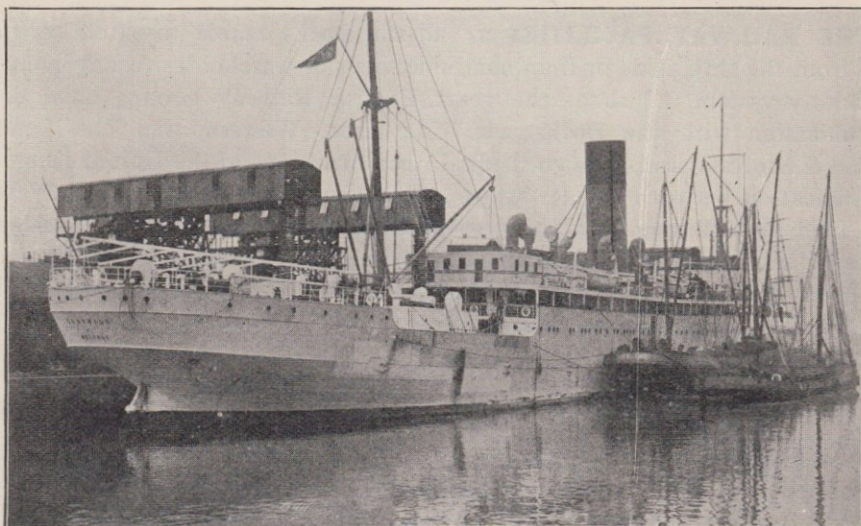
TRADE AND COMMERCE.

As might be expected, the progressive policy of Bristol in the last half-century has resulted in a large increase in her trade.

In recent years there has been a large increase in the number and also in the size of the vessels entering the Port. The following are examples of some of the larger classes which have been accommodated at the Docks at Avonmouth:—

		Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.	
<i>Rotterdam</i>	..	24,149 gross.	650.5 ft.	77.4 ft.	Holland-America Line.
<i>Ceramic</i>		18,481 "	655.1 "	69.4 "	White Star Line.
<i>Andes</i>		15,620 "	570.3 "	67.3 "	Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
<i>Megantic</i>	..	14,878 "	550.4 "	67.3 "	White Star Line.
<i>Ulysses</i>		14,499 "	563.2 "	68.4 "	China Mutual Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
<i>Ivernia</i>		14,278 "	582.0 "	64.9 "	Cunard Steamship Co. Ltd.
<i>Minneapolis</i>	..	13,543 "	600.7 "	65.5 "	Atlantic Transport Co. Ltd.

	Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.	
<i>Edinburgh Castle</i>	13,326 gross	570.2 ft.	64.7 ft.	Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
<i>Northumberland</i>	12,160 „	530.5 „	63.0 „	Federal Steam Naviga- tion Co. Ltd.
<i>Orvieto</i>	12,130 „	535.3 „	64.0 „	Orient Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.
<i>Argyllshire</i> ..	12,097 „	526.2 „	61.4 „	Scottish Shire Line Ltd.
<i>Haverford</i> ..	11,635 „	531.0 „	59.2 „	International Naviga- tion Co. Ltd.



S.S. "CORONADO" DISCHARGING BANANAS AT AVONMOUTH DOCK.

A large **Fruit Traffic** is done through the Port. The importation of **Bananas** by the weekly steamers of Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, bringing on an average 80,000 bunches per steamer (also carrying passengers and mails), is an established feature at Avonmouth. The total importation in the year 1924 was 4,223,315 bunches. A twice-weekly service has now been arranged. North American **Apples** arrive in consignments of thousands of barrels and cases, being usually discharged at Avonmouth and auctioned at City sale rooms. The City of Bristol is a well established and increasing importation and marketing centre for all descriptions of Mediterranean and other fruit, the auction sales of

the local firms of brokers being attended by wholesalers of the West and Midlands of England.

As a centre of the provision and grain trade, Bristol ranks very high in the United Kingdom, market quotations under its heading appearing in company with other largest ports.

Among the principal lines that have established regular connection with the port are :—Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd., Cunard-Anchor-Donaldson Line, Dominion Line, Bristol City Line, Oriole Line, United Gulf Line, and others in the Canadian and U.S.A. trades ; The Federal Line in the Australian, West Australian and New Zealand trades ; Elders and Fyffes, West Indies and Central America ; The Isthmian Line from the Pacific Coast of North America ; The Canadian Government Merchant Marine Line with Vancouver and The Bristol Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Turner Edwards & Co., E. Stock & Sons, Mark Whitwill & Son, Whitwill, Cole & Co., and James & Hodder, owning or representing services to many North European or Mediterranean ports. In addition to the regular established lines, the port is frequently served by steamers bringing cargoes from upwards of 250 overseas ports ; and an important list of coastwise services connects Bristol with all principal United Kingdom ports.

The Port of Bristol, with its unrivalled geographical position, superior dock accommodation and facilities, and rail and water connections, affords exceptional advantages for the distribution and collection of merchandise to and from inland points. It possesses within a radius of 100 miles a land area larger than that of any other principal ocean port in the kingdom. The population at 1921 census within a radius of 50 miles was about 2,650,000, and within 100 miles about 10,400,000.

During the calendar year 1924 the total nett register tonnage of vessels that used the port exceeded three millions—over half a million advance on 1913—and they discharged and loaded a total of nearly two and a half million tons. There was a considerable coastwise traffic in addition.



BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.—The Port of Bristol exhibit occupies a site $32\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $21\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in the Sea Transport Section of the Palace of Housing and Transport, Avenue 3 ("Transport Avenue"), Bays 33–34. The main exhibit is a model of the Port's principal docks at Avonmouth on a horizontal scale of 40 ft. to the inch, size 18 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., erected about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the floor with a surrounding balustrade and gangway. Quays, Sheds, Warehouses, Cranes, Railways, Water Spaces and general equipment are produced in miniature by elevations, colouring, etc., with model vessels



VIEW OF RIVER AVON: ENTRANCE TO CITY DOCKS,
SHOWING TOBACCO WAREHOUSES.

at the quays and in the entrances. In addition a smaller table shows on its surface a large cartoon of the Bristol City Docks, and there are also available plans and photographs illustrating various dock features. Members of the Staff are in attendance at the Stand to provide information and literature to visitors.

VICTORIA AND BALDWIN STREETS.

On leaving the railway station, the visitor immediately enters Victoria Street, driven through the closely-packed old dwellings of the quarter at a cost for mere demolition alone of about £50,000. Turning to the right, just before reaching Bristol Bridge, he will come to one of the Bristol Corporation's electric lighting and power stations and to the power station of the Bristol Tramways Company. At the end of Victoria Street is **Bristol Bridge**, the successor of a structure which

was in existence as far back as the twelfth century. In 1247 a four-arched stone building was erected with wooden houses on either side, occupied by the wealthiest tradesmen in the city. A wider bridge was erected in 1759, and has since been twice enlarged. Further enlargement is now urgently needed. Here the tramway descends into Baldwin Street, an ancient and once a narrow street, lined with overhanging dwellings, not one of which remains, the clearing of the area required for the present thoroughfare entailing an outlay of £120,000.

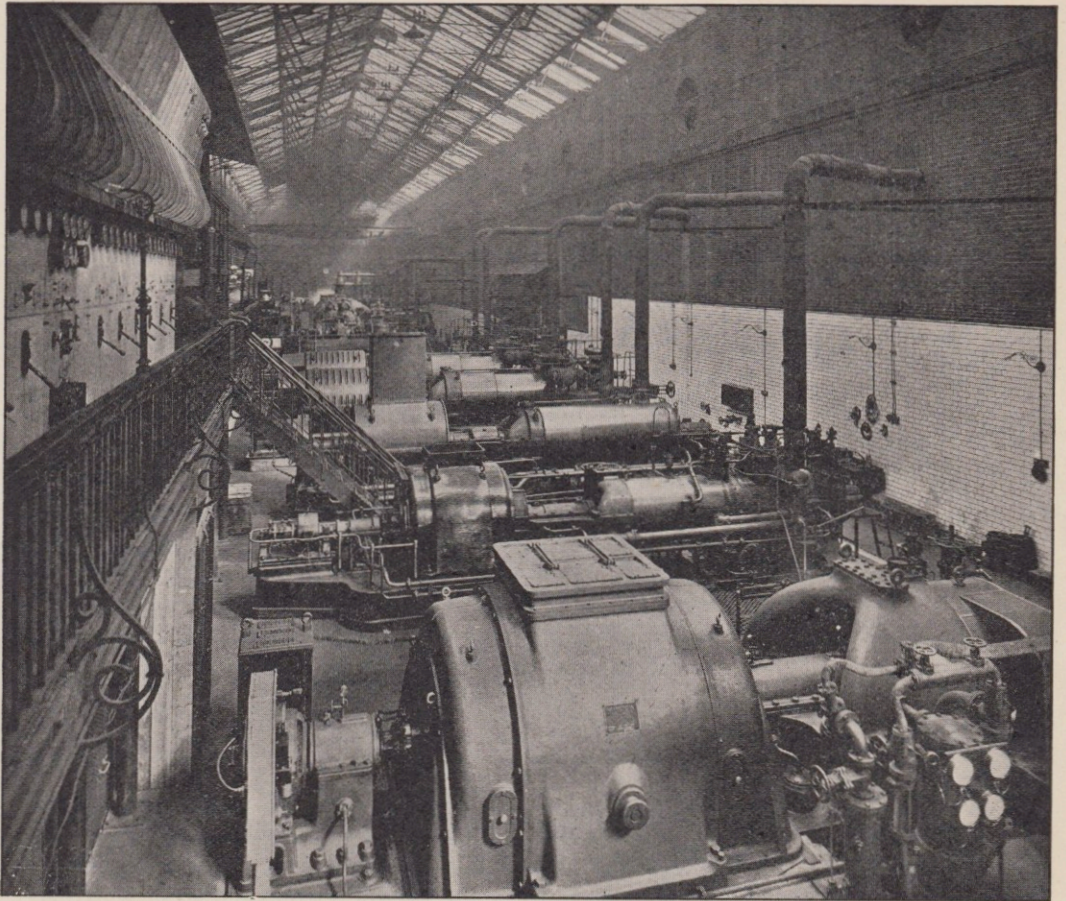
QUEEN SQUARE.

Close to the centre of the city lies Queen Square, built in the days of Queen Anne, and stated to have been, when erected, the largest square in Europe. Two sides of the quadrangle remain nearly intact, and show what genuine "Queen Anne" houses really were. The other two sides, saving only a couple of houses, and including the Mansion House, the Custom House and the Excise Offices, were destroyed by fire during the great riots in 1831. In the centre is a noble equestrian statue in bronze of William III., one of the finest productions of Rysbraek. This was erected in 1736, and was prompted by the indignation of the local Whig merchants at the refusal of a site for a similar monument by the Tory Corporation of London.

TELEPHONE AVENUE.

In Telephone Avenue, a turning off Baldwin Street, is situated the **Post Office Local Telephone Exchange**, a fine building which was erected and opened in 1901. The number of telephone stations in the Bristol telephone district is rather more than 20,000. Opposite to the Telephone Exchange are the offices of the **Bristol Water Works Company**, who control the water supply of the city. They possess three large store reservoirs at Barrow Gurney, and one in the valley of the River Yeo of a capacity of 1,700,000,000 gallons, also several pumping stations, including Cheddar. The water is conducted on its passage to the Bristol district over filter beds, constructed on the highest scientific principles, and ensuring for Bristol a water supply which is second to none in the kingdom for purity. In the offices of the Company is placed a fine Elizabethan chimney-piece, removed from their old premises in Small Street, and formerly belonging to the Eltons, a notable Bristol family.

In Nicholas Street, adjoining Baldwin Street, is situated the **Bristol Stock Exchange**, a handsome building in exquisite taste, the gift of its former president, the late Sir George White, Bt.



BRISTOL CORPORATION ELECTRICITY WORKS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.

Parliamentary powers to supply electricity were obtained by the Bristol Corporation in the year 1883.

A commencement was made with the erection of the Temple Back Station in 1892, and a supply was given to consumers in the year 1893. The demand was so great that it was decided, after several extensions of the Temple Back Station had been made, to construct a new station at Feeder Road, which was formally opened on February 19th, 1902. Both these stations are on river-side sites.

The principal streets are lit by 695 electric "half-watt" incandescent lamps, and over 2,200 incandescent electric lamps are installed in streets off the main thoroughfares.

The total mileage of the cable laid in the streets for distribution of current exceeds 528 miles, and there are 84 underground sub-stations, 6 transformer kiosks, 28 transformer tanks and pillars, and 7 E.H.T. static sub-stations in operation, in addition to 3 rotary sub-stations.

In 1908 cables were laid for transmitting current for light and power to Avonmouth (a distance of about $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles), where a rotary sub-station was specially equipped to meet the requirements of the Docks. The supply to Avonmouth is furnished at 3 phase, 50 periods being the standard generally adopted throughout the country. Cables were laid to supply consumers at Keynsham, Warmley and Kingswood in 1920, to Staple Hill in 1921, and to Bishopsworth in 1924.

The purchase of the undertaking of the Keynsham Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd. by the Bristol Corporation was effected in January, 1922.

The supply of electricity for lighting, heating, cooking and power has steadily grown, and the introduction of cooking stoves and new types of radiators, etc., has given a considerable impetus to the use of electricity for domestic purposes. Cooking stoves are let on hire.

The economy—combined with the many other advantages—of electricity for power purposes is widely recognised in Bristol, and in response to the quotation of low rates for energy the output for power purposes is increasing at the rate of over four million units per annum. Manufacturers have realised the advantages of having a reservoir of power upon which they can draw to the full extent of their requirements without notice, day or night. The following are some of the trades using electricity for power: Docks, Tobacco, Printing, Leather, Cocoa and Chocolate, Confectionery, Clothing, Joinery, Galvanised Iron, Brewing, Paper Making, Engineering, Cold Storage, Flour Milling; indeed, practically all the largest firms in the city requiring power are taking electrical energy from the



CORN STREET, SHOWING TOWER OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

Department's system. The advantages of the electric drive are being more widely appreciated every year, and the smaller firms are rapidly being connected. The Corporation now supplies energy for over 50,000 horse power of motors, etc., on consumers' premises. At the 31st January, 1925, the number of consumers on the books was 16,360 and the total connections was equivalent to 1,819,280 30-watt lamps.

The supply is controlled by the Electricity Department, of which Mr. H. Faraday Proctor, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E., has held his appointment of Engineer and General Manager for over thirty years.

THE GUILDHALL.

Keeping straight on after crossing Bristol Bridge, the visitor will walk up High Street, at the top of which he will find himself in the centre of the city. Standing at the junction of the four oldest streets of the city—Corn Street, Wine Street, Broad Street and High Street, on the spot where formerly stood the old High Cross—he sees in front of him the Council House, which has already been noted (see pp. 19-23), and at the junction of High Street and Wine Street the Old Dutch House (see p. 19). A short way down Broad Street, on the left-hand side, stood the ancient Guildhall, once the centre of municipal life, and the scene of many stormy parliamentary elections. It was demolished in 1843, having been condemned as inadequate for the transaction of assize and quarter session business, which had become its chief function. The old hall contained a chapel dedicated to St. George, and in its palmy days had finely-formed Gothic windows on each side, but none of its decorations were preserved for the present building, which is in an impoverished Perpendicular style, and, so far as the interior is concerned, wholly uninteresting. The Broad Street front is decorated with statues by Thomas, a Bristol sculptor, of Edward III. and Queen Victoria; of John Dunning (Lord Ashburton) and (Sir) Michael Foster, two eminent Bristol recorders; and of Edward Colston and John Whitson, two great local benefactors. The building has another front in Small Street, the result of a large extension of the premises effected in 1870. Altogether the expenditure was nearly £30,000. The two Assize Courts are the only spacious chambers. There is, strangely enough, no Guildhall at all. The Small Street division contains the Law Library and the remains of a Romanesque Hall. In the Guildhall, Small Street, are the offices of the Bristol Incorporated **Chamber of Commerce and Shipping** and in their board-room is a handsome old chimney-piece. At the bottom of Broad Street stands St. John's Church, with its spire resting on what was one of the gateways in the original wall of the ancient borough of Bristol. It is a most interesting survival. On the



ST. JOHN'S GATEWAY, BROAD STREET.

with an ornamented roof. In front of the façade are four curious bronze pillars, bearing inscriptions and arms of their seventeenth-century donors, formerly used by merchants for paying money and signing documents when business was chiefly conducted in the open street. These singular pillars once stood in the old Tolzey, and gave rise, it is said, to the ready-money proverb, "Down on the nail." A large figure of Justice, by E. H. Baily, R.A., a Bristol-born sculptor, surmounting the Council House, may be inspected from this spot.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is immediately opposite the Assize Courts in Small Street, and offers, with some surroundings, a somewhat vivid illustration of the rapid growth of postal business. The Bristol Post Office in 1742 was located in a diminutive shop in Small Street. A few years later the Corporation built a house

southern face of the tower are the figures of Brennus and Belinus, the mythical founders of Bristol.

THE EXCHANGE.

The Exchange, in Corn Street, is a good specimen of the classical architecture of the eighteenth century, and was designed by Wood of Bath. The quadrangle, which is capable of holding about 1,500 persons, was from 1832 to 1870 the place where nominations of candidates took place at parliamentary elections, and has witnessed many tumultuous scenes. The merchants, oddly enough, never took kindly to the building for mercantile gatherings, and ended by abandoning it altogether. It was then converted into a corn market, and of late years has been rendered comfortable by being covered

specially for postal service, and this building, at the west end of the Exchange façade, from which it is separated by a narrow lane, is still standing. The original portion of the present building in Small Street, which covered 5,500 square feet, was occupied in 1868. The office was enlarged in 1889, and a further enlargement took place in 1895. Notwithstanding these expansions, the Small Street premises were still too contracted for the ever-increasing staff, and another important enlargement has been completed within recent years. The additional buildings have increased the area covered by the Post Office building from 17,500 to 29,800 square feet. In 1820 the staff consisted of 4 clerks and 13 letter carriers, in 1837 of 19 clerks and 28 letter carriers, in 1851 of 25 clerks and 35 letter carriers, in 1864 of 35 clerks and 41 letter carriers. To-day upwards of 1,500 persons are employed at the Head Office. The Telegraph Service was transferred to the State in 1870, and from July to December of that year 421,557 messages were dealt with at Bristol. The number amounted to 1,124,000 during 1881, and in 1924 to 3,948,048. In 1837 the number of letters delivered in Bristol did not exceed one million, now the annual number is 72 millions, besides approximately 73 million letters, etc., posted in the Bristol district and dealt with in the Small Street Offices. In addition to these letters, etc., delivered there are approximately 1,453,000 parcels delivered in the Bristol area annually. Of late years Bristol has taken a part of increasing importance in the exchange of mails with our Colonies, and also with Foreign Countries; mails are now regularly despatched to India, Australia, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Canada, the United States of America and countries in the Far East, and approximately 500 bags of mails are sent away weekly overseas from the Bristol Office. On the third floor there is a Telephone Exchange, wherein the manipulating and recording incidental to nearly one and three quarter million trunk calls, etc., take place annually.

THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS AND EXCHANGE.

Adjoining the Post Office to the south is an entrance to the Commercial Rooms, but the chief front of that building is in Corn Street. The Rooms, when erected in 1810, were regarded as somewhat imposing, as indeed they were before the squat old timber houses surrounding them were demolished. Now that they are overlooked by a crowd of lofty and elaborately ornamented structures, they have lost their superiority. In the pediment of the Grecian Ionic portico are three figures representing Bristol, Commerce, and Navigation, and over the doorways is an alto-relievo personifying Britannia, attended by Neptune and Minerva, receiving tribute from the four quarters of the world. Within is a spacious newsroom



BRISTOL BRIDGE.

abundantly supplied with London and provincial papers, together with reading-rooms and other apartments. Telegrams giving the state of markets in various parts of the kingdom are posted at intervals during the day ; also Stock Exchange prices, etc. The institution, around which the commercial and professional life of the city centres, is well supported by the community, and serves the purpose of an Exchange.

BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

One of the finest of the palatial buildings that have more recently arisen in Corn Street is that of Lloyds Bank Limited which adjoins the Council House. The façade is a modified reproduction of that of the Library of St. Mark, at Venice, the lower story being Doric, with an arcade bearing decorations representative of the city and neighbouring districts, while on the Ionic superstructure the arch spandrels contain nearly life-size figures emblematical of local industries. The cost of the building exceeded £40,000. On this site formerly stood a once famous coaching inn, "The Bush," immortalised by a comic scene in *Pickwick* ; and in 1774 the headquarters of the Whig party were located here, when Edmund Burke, then a successful candidate for the city, frequently addressed the freemen assembled below the inn balcony. Amongst the many other imposing buildings in Corn Street and Clare Street and in their locality are the offices of a number of Banks and Insurance Companies, the latest addition being that of the Midland Bank at the corner of Small Street and Corn Street. The offices of the Bristol Insurance Committee (National Health Insurance) are in Corn Street.

CLUBS.

In Corn Street are the premises of the Bristol Liberal Club, and close by, in St. Stephen's Street, is the Constitutional Club (Conservative).

ST. AUGUSTINE'S BRIDGE AND COLSTON AVENUE.

At the bottom of Clare Street, which adjoins Baldwin Street, is the St. Augustine's Bridge, as it is styled, though no bridge is apparent, and here a spectator new to the scene may find some gratification in looking around him. On one side he is overlooked by the noble tower of St. Stephen's, which nowhere else is seen to such advantage. At the far end of the ornamental enclosure is the spire of St. John's and a little to the left the beautiful classical portico of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary, close to which is the site of the South-Western District Registry Office for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance. Looking



BRISTOL FLOATING HARBOUR, LOOKING TOWARDS ST. AUGUSTINE'S PARADE.

westward from the end of Baldwin Street, the towers of the Cathedral and of St. Mark's come into view, with the Church of St. Augustine, while in another direction are the busy quays, and two vast storehouses for grain and merchandise, which have cost the Corporation about £100,000, and the large warehouses of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. On the parapet overlooking the harbour is a tablet commemorating the departure of John and Sebastian Cabot on their memorable voyage of discovery of America (see later). Upon the ornamental open space, known as **Colston Avenue**, and obtained by covering over a portion of the harbour at a cost of £60,000, is a vigorously wrought bronze statue of Edmund Burke, by Havard Thomas, a Bristol sculptor, and a little farther off is another statue in honour of Edward Colston, whose munificent benefactions to his native city have been already recorded (see page 14). From this point, known also as the **Tramways Centre**, electric cars run to all parts of the city. Close at hand is the Bristol Hippodrome, one of the finest music halls in the country.

THE COLSTON HALL.

Facing St. Augustine's Bridge stands the **Colston Hall**, on the site of an Elizabethan mansion, built by Sir John Young, in which Colston's Blue-Coat School for 100 boys was originally established, two centuries ago. The first hall was completed in 1867, at the expense of a few public-spirited citizens, who raised £40,000 for the purpose of providing the city with a social requirement it previously lacked, but was destroyed by fire on September 1st, 1898. The present hall, capable of holding over 4,000 people, has been erected on most approved plans. It contains a very fine organ, costing about £12,000, for which the citizens have principally to thank the generosity of the late Lord Winterstoke and the directors of the Colston Hall Company. In the opinion of experts the organ takes rank as the finest and most varied instrument in the world. The hall has recently been purchased by the Corporation for £65,000, and is being carried on much as before.

GAS SUPPLY.

Adjoining the Colston Hall are the handsome offices of the **Bristol Gas Company**, whose works are situated in Canons Marsh, St. Philip's and Stapleton Road. It is a company formed by the amalgamation in 1853 of two already existing companies, one of which was the second oldest in England.

There is an ever-increasing demand for gas for household and industrial purposes. The present make of gas is 3,835 million cubic feet, and 239,000 tons of



PARK STREET.

coal and 1,500,000 gallons of oil are used annually in the production of this quantity. The number of consumers is 78,500, and over 70,000 gas cookers are in daily use. It is estimated that over a million meals are cooked by gas every day in Bristol, and this contributes largely to the clear atmosphere of the city. The extended use of gas assists smoke abatement and the conservation of coal.

There are nearly 700 miles of mains and services in the Company's area of supply, and over 8,000 public lamps are lit by gas.

The Gas Company provides employment for over 1,000 men, and the local treatment of residuals and transport of materials provides employment for many hundreds more in Bristol. 2,500,000 gallons of tar and 7,400,000 gallons of ammoniacal liquor are produced yearly at the Company's works, and these are treated for the recovery of by-products at chemical works in Bristol. In addition 180,000 tons of coke and breeze are produced, and this supply of smokeless fuel is largely utilised locally for household and industrial purposes.

A short way up Colston Street on the left-hand side is the site of the new central building of the **Young Men's Christian Association** which it is proposed to erect.

COLLEGE GREEN.

A slight ascent from the Tramways Centre leads to College Green. On the south side stands the Cathedral, and on the east side St. Mark's or the Lord Mayor's Chapel; both buildings have already been described (pp. 6, 11). In the south-east corner of the Green is a statue of **Queen Victoria**, erected by the citizens at a cost of £1,500 to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887. The figure was the work of Sir J. E. Boehm, Bt., R.A., and is upwards of eight feet in height. In the centre of the Green is a modern copy of the **Bristol High Cross**, which formerly stood in the centre of the ancient city at the junction of the four main thoroughfares, High Street, Corn Street, Wine Street, and Broad Street. In its original state it contained four niches only, in which were exhibited statuettes of four Plantagenet kings. In 1633, however, another story was added, and four more statues included—of Henry VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.—and the whole erection plentifully decorated with gold and flaring colours. In 1733, for various reasons, the cross was taken down, to be re-erected three years later in College Green. In 1762, however, having proved a source of annoyance to the fashionable folk who used the Green as a parade ground, it was again demolished, and after lying in the Cathedral precincts for some half-dozen years, was at length disposed of in a most illegitimate manner to a Wiltshire gentleman, who used it for decorating the grounds of his house at Stourhead, where it still stands. Adjoining the Norman gateway of the Cathedral, on the far side of the Green, appears the

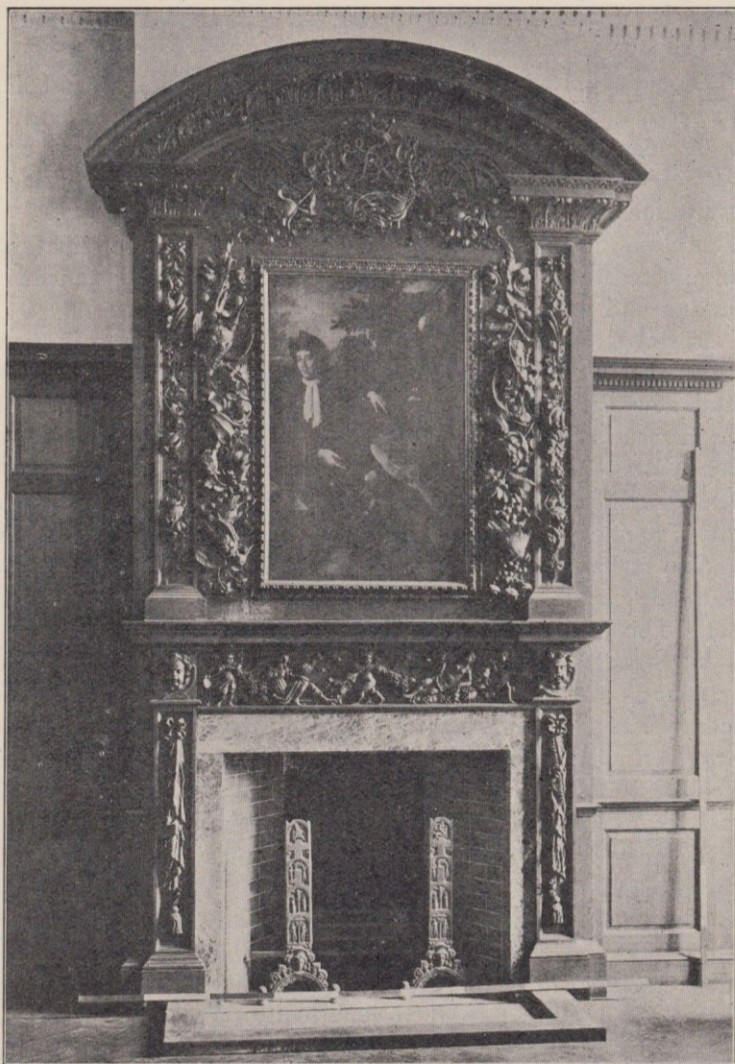
CENTRAL LIBRARY.

The Central Municipal Library of Bristol is the lineal descendant of that founded in King Street in 1613 by the generosity and public spirit of Robert Redwood, a Bristol merchant, and Dr. Tobias Mathew, Archbishop of York, who was born in Bristol. The former gave his lodge "neere the Marsh to be converted to a librayre," whilst the latter gave and bequeathed a large number of books "for the free use of the Aldermen and shopkeepers of the City." The present Central Library, as magnificent in construction and equipment as in its priceless contents, was opened in June, 1906, as the result of the noble generosity of the late Vincent Stuckey Lean, a native of the city, who bequeathed £50,000 for the purpose. The controlling centre of a system of ten branch libraries, it is

held by competent authorities to be so far the finest municipal library in Great Britain. In addition to its thousands of volumes, illustrative of all that is best in the most recent developments of science, literature and the arts, its bibliographical treasures and the many famous names associated with its history have attained for it a wide and well-merited reputation. A large and remarkable collection of books relating to the history and antiquities of the city is separately shelved in an apartment known as the "Bristol Library," which also contains a beautiful carved mantelpiece attributed to Grinling Gibbons, removed to the present building from the old City Library in King Street. The Central Library comprises nine distinct departments or libraries, viz.: the Reference Library, "Bristol Library," Lending Library, Magazine and Newsroom, Newspaper Volumes Library, Patents Library, Library of Commerce, Children's Library, and Library for the Blind, chief of which is the great Reference Library on the first floor. This noble apartment, extending the whole length of the building, contains upwards of 103,000 volumes. It is arranged and classified according to the Dewey Decimal System—whereby universal knowledge is divided primarily into ten great divisions, these again being divided and sub-divided—and is catalogued throughout in card cabinet form. The "Vincent Stuckey Lean Collection" of philology, proverbs, folk-lore, etc., forms a separate catalogue of some 5,000 volumes and pamphlets, of equal interest from a typographical point of view as from their philological bearing. An index of places of printing other than London discovers the establishment of nearly three hundred separate presses in all parts of the world.

The Reference Library contains many fine examples of illuminated MSS. and early printed books. These form the subject of a special catalogue, wherein seventeen facsimiles have been introduced. The *Promptorium Parvulorum* of Richard Pynson, 1499, and the *Complutensian Bible* of Cardinal Ximenes, 1514-1517, may be mentioned among many other bibliographical rarities.

The Library of Commerce is so ordered that all sections of the trading community may turn to it for information relative to Commerce and its organisation. Government and other official documents, as Consular Reports, Chambers of Commerce Reports, etc.—many of which contain valuable information respecting trading conditions, new sources of supply, and possibilities of new markets—Railway and Shipping publications, Time Tables, Freight Tariffs, Customs Regulations, Shipping Registers, Year Books and Trade Statistical Returns are readily accessible. A comprehensive series of Directories afford ready reference to Business, Trade and Professional Addresses. Telephone Registers, Telegraph and Cable Codes are in evidence. Dictionaries—general, technical and scientific—in the principal European languages, Gazetteers, Atlases and Commercial Maps are at the service of inquirers. The permanent collection of standard works covers the whole



"GRINLING GIBBONS" MANTELPIECE, BRISTOL CENTRAL LIBRARY.

system of economic procedure in connection with production and distribution. Books of reference treat of Accountancy, Banking, Finance and Currency, Economics, Exchange, Industrial and Commercial Law, Business organisation, Advertising, Sales and other subjects incidental to successful business. Some 70,000 consultations are made annually.

The Collection includes works dealing with economic production and distribution as affected by physical conditions—a subject of importance in questions of new markets and methods of transport.

The “Bristol Library” is remarkable for its valuable collection of early Bristol newspapers, dating from 1715; Bristol Directories and Poll Books; its rare and numerous Civil War Tracts; and the famed *Braikenridge* Collection of *Bristoliana*. Its catalogue of MS. and printed material forms the most complete bibliography of Bristol history in existence.

Allied in topographical interest is a valuable library bequeathed to the city by the late Emanuel Green, F.S.A., comprising the material of the donor's *Bibliotheca Somersetensis*, three volumes, quarto, 1902, a Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, Single Sheets and Broad sides in some way connected with the history of Somerset. This collection, numbering upwards of 7,000 volumes, includes rare Civil War Tracts; the literature centred round the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion; records of the early political press active by reason of civil strife and sectarian controversy; newspapers and the history of journalism as conducted in the county; sermons and theological treatises; literary and scientific associations; topographical and descriptive notices. No future historian of the County of Somerset can afford to neglect this source of information.

Juvenile readers are especially welcomed to the Public Libraries of the City, and every provision is made for their requirements. They may become registered borrowers upon the recommendation of parent or teacher as soon as they can read. Self contained and independently administered Children's Libraries have been established in the Central building, College Green, at the St. George Branch Public Library, Church Road, and at the Redland Branch Library, Whiteladies Road. The smaller children's departments at Westbury, Fishponds, Knowle and Shirehampton are worked upon the same principle. At each of these libraries children are allowed direct access to books, ranged in classified order upon open shelves, and are encouraged and guided in their use by members of the Libraries staff, or under personal supervision of their teachers. The attraction of actual contact adds greatly to the interest of the children in the books. The scheme will in due course be extended to the Juveniles' departments of the Branch Libraries at St. Philip's, Trinity Road; North District, Cheltenham Road; Bedminster Library, East Street; and Avonmouth.



BRISTOL MUNICIPAL CENTRAL LIBRARY:
THE REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Upwards of 12,575 children are registered as regular borrowers of books for home reading, and the Library records show an annual attendance of 205,240 children regularly using the Reading Rooms.

Another phase of Public Library work with children consists of a Book-box service of literature to schools outside of the radius served by Branch Libraries.

This scheme has been instituted by joint action of the Libraries and Education Authorities for the purpose of fostering a love of healthy literature in children, and comprises a collection of upward of 2,000 books representative of the best in literature. These are circulated in lots of fifty volumes between forty schools interested, the question of choice being determined by factors of type, illustrations and binding.

Some idea of the work done by the Public Libraries as a whole may be gathered from the fact that upwards of 1,171,200 issues of books are recorded during a period of twelve months, irrespective of attendances at the various newsrooms, which in the aggregate run into millions.

BRISTOL MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY.

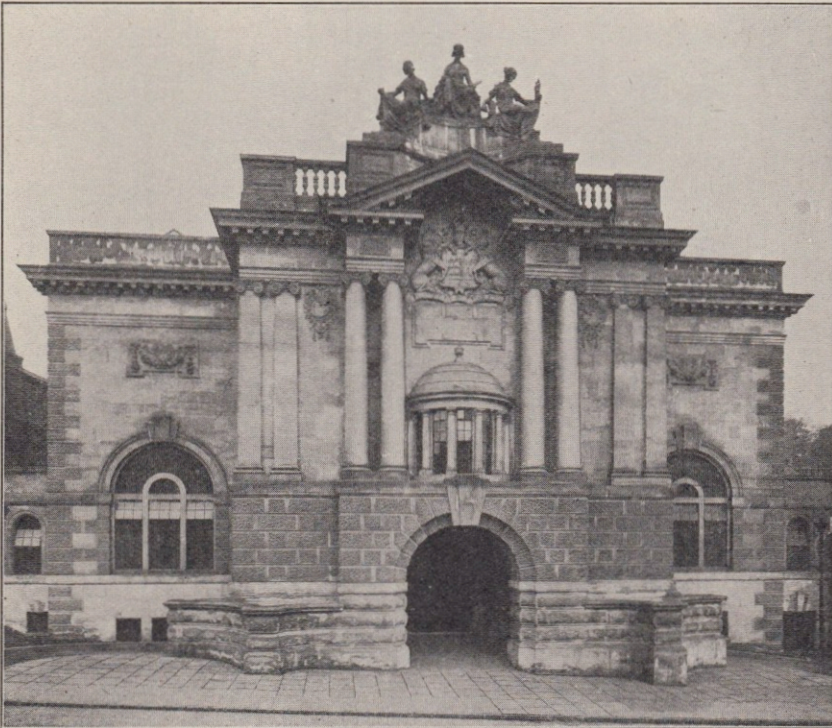
From College Green the way of the visitor lies up Park Street, and at the top of the hill stands the **Bristol Museum and Art Gallery**, lodged in two adjoining buildings of differing architecture. The more modern building, containing the Art Galleries, was erected by Sir William Henry Wills (afterwards Lord Winterstoke) at a cost of over £40,000, on a site provided by the Corporation, and was presented by him to the city on January 1st, 1905.

The style of the building is classic, the crowning feature of the elevation being a sculptured group symbolic of the arts of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. The main entrance opens into a large and lofty top-lighted central hall, from which, on the ground-floor level, open off four Museum rooms containing the Bristol, Egyptological and Ethnographical collections.

Whilst all these collections are interesting, those pertaining to Bristol are specially so, and include a remarkably complete series of Bristol pottery, porcelain and glass; the famous Chatterton Will, and other relics; collections of pewter, brass, standard weights and measures, ship models; and a unique collection of Romano-British remains from Charterhouse-on-Mendip, and other places in the neighbourhood. Upon the walls are ranged collections of Bristol and encaustic tiles, and pictures of old Bristol houses, etc.

The Egyptian Room contains a large collection of pottery, beads, amulets and other Egyptian antiquities, and a series of sculptured slabs, secured by Sir Henry Rawlinson in 1845, from the palace ruins of Ashur-nasir-pal at Nimroud, near Nineveh, B.C. 885-860.

The collections on the floor of the Central Hall include two cases of British medals, and medals of the Somerset and Gloucestershire Regiments ; a loan collection from the Victoria and Albert Museum ; the Lang Collection of Worcester China ; English Flint Glass ; a collection of Bristol Church plate and silver ware of local interest ; silver maces of the old Parliamentary Corporation of Wickwar, 1710 ; a replica of the famous Corporation salver stolen in 1831, cut up, and afterwards restored ; the Bullock Collection of carved ivories by Voyez ; two cases



BRISTOL ART GALLERY.

of Indo-Persian weapons ; the statue " Eve at the Fountain," by E. H. Bailly R.A., and " Eurydice," by Sir J. E. Boehm, R.A. Upon the east wall is a replica of the bronze tablet presented by Bristol to the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1912, and on the west wall is a mural tablet recording the names of the Naval and Military Units associated with the City of Bristol during the Great War.

A spacious marble staircase leads first to a mezzanine gallery hung with Regimental and Dominion flags. The staircase then continues to the five large



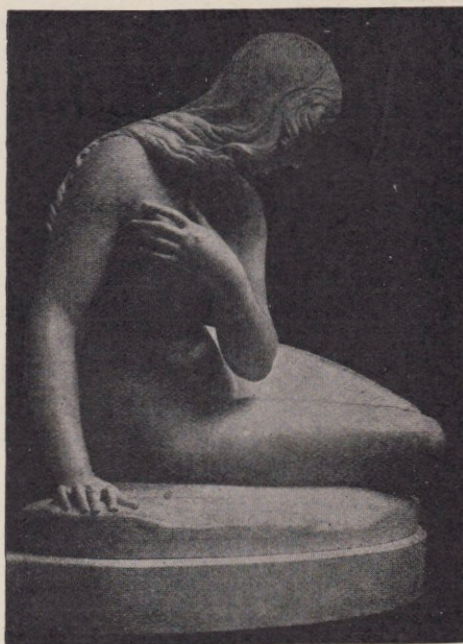
THE UNIVERSITY MEMORIAL TOWER FROM BOTTOM OF PARK STREET.
(The Art Gallery can be seen adjoining.)

picture galleries above, all of which are top-lighted. The collection of pictures contains many representative works by British artists, and also fine examples of Müller, Pyne, and others of the Bristol School.

The older Museum buildings are Venetian in style, and owe their erection in 1871 to the union of the old Philosophical Society with the Bristol Library Society. They took the place of the original Museum at the bottom of Park Street, now the Masonic Hall, which was formed by the Philosophical Society, and the foundation stone of which was laid in 1820. The new building was called the Bristol Museum and Reference Library.

In the course of years, owing to the decreasing number of subscribers, the Institution was unable to pay its way, and fell heavily into debt. In 1894 the subscribers transferred their interest in the Institution to the Corporation. The Reference Library ceased to exist in 1906, when all the books, except those required for Museum purposes, were removed to the new Central Library.

The building consists of three halls on the ground floor, two large and one small; an upper Geological Room, and a fine Lecture Theatre. The Zoological collections have undergone considerable extension, and several remarkably fine cases of natural history groups have been added. Amongst these is a group of Springbok, mounted in natural surroundings, in front of a large landscape of African veldt scenery. A central case contains a fine tiger shot and presented by H.M. the King. This is mounted in the act of crawling through the jungle, the background being formed of typical Nepal scenery. Another case shows a pheasant covert, from which some of the birds have flown into an adjacent stubble field. The background depicts Ashton Court Park and the Clifton Gorge. In each case the work of the artist and of the taxidermist has been so well combined as to render each group as natural and life-like as can be obtained. The African and Indian big game trophies are specially rich in heads, horns and antlers. The group cases representative of the West of England,



"EVE AT THE FOUNTAIN."

(From the Original Statue by EDWARD HODGES BAILY, R.A.,
in the Bristol Art Gallery.)

Arctic regions, and of lions and tigers are very fine and well worthy of attention. The fish collection includes a series of stuffed specimens of British forms coloured from life with rare skill, and looking very different from those usually exhibited in Museums.

The large hall formerly used for library purposes was re-modelled, and completely fitted with new museum cases, by the generosity of Lady Smyth, who gave £2,000 for this purpose. In this room, known as the "**Greville Smyth**" **Room**, are lodged the fine collection of insects, numbering over 29,000 specimens, which were collected by the late Sir Greville Smyth, and presented by Lady Smyth in 1902. Here also is the general collection of lower animals, including Crustacea, Mollusca, Echinoderms, corals and sponges. The mounted examples of insects are remarkable for their beauty and for the method of display, which is far in advance of that of any other collection in the country, and rivals, if it does not exceed, that of the British Museum. A bust of the late Sir Greville Smyth by Aridjeoni occupies an alcove on the landing leading to the gallery collections. In February, 1913, a further room, which had by another act of generosity on the part of Lady Smyth been fitted out as the "**Dame Emily Smyth**" **Room of Botany**, was opened by the donor. The gallery wall cases contain a fine series of preparations, models and drawings illustrating the chief British natural orders of plants. Also a series showing the structure and modifications of roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruits. The cases on the ground floor are occupied with preparations illustrating various common insect pests of plants and commercial plant products. Two cases are kept filled with living examples of the local flora.

The collection of herbaria is very extensive, and includes examples of local, British, continental and Arctic floras. Excellent models, illustrating important plant structures, have been specially made for the Museum and are being added to constantly. These, with the mounted examples of plants, many preserved in their natural colours, add more than usual interest to the collections.

The Geological collections occupy the large upper room, and have recently been re-arranged in a series of double-desk and wall cases. The series is especially rich in type and rare fossils, many being from the Channing-Pearce collection. Remains of huge fossil reptiles are placed upon the walls, and there is a fine display of the remains of extinct animals from British caves, and of flint implements, etc., of Early Man. A large Geological Relief Map of the Bristol Coalfield occupies one end of the room, and adjoining it is an exhibit of the chief local rocks and minerals. A unique object is the Catcott Geological Cabinet bequeathed to the city in 1778. with its contents much as the owner left it. The reserve collections are very extensive.

Of recent years additions by bequest and gift have been so numerous in all departments that the resources of the building are taxed to the utmost to accommodate them. A further extension is much needed.



QUEEN'S ROAD.

ROYAL WEST OF ENGLAND ACADEMY.

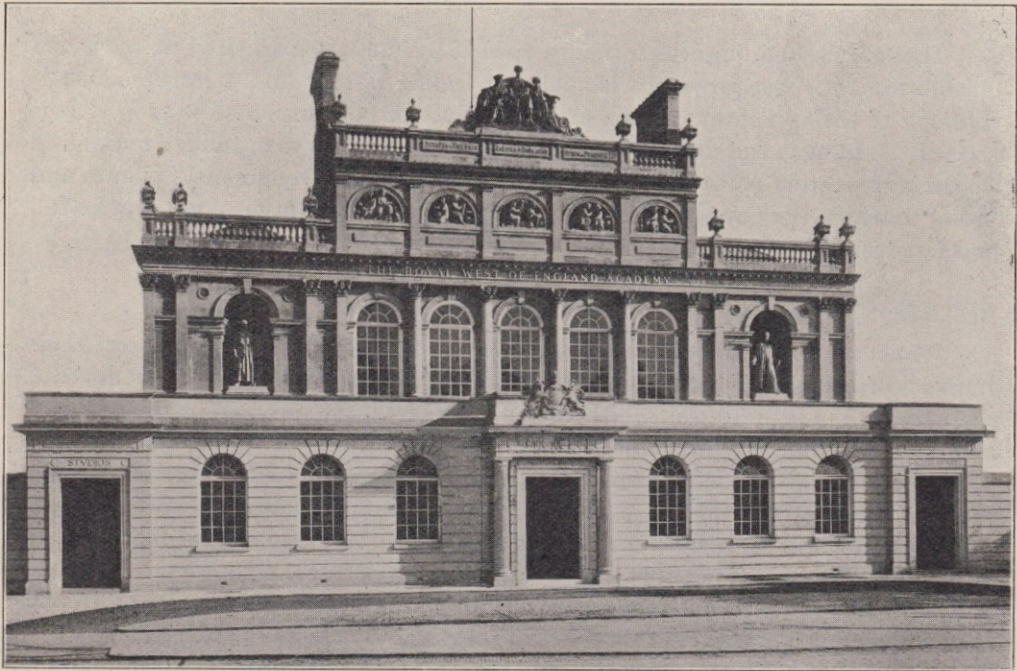
The Academy in Queen's Road (for long known as the Fine Arts Academy) was reconstructed in 1912, when, by command of the King, it was renamed the Royal West of England Academy. Some £20,000 was laid out on the alterations. The new front, which occupies the site of the original external steps and approaches, is of a strictly classical character, forming a stately and appropriate base to the upper part of the original building, which comprises six spacious picture galleries. A fine central doorway, flanked with fluted Doric columns, surmounted by a regular entablature and parapet, forms the principal entrance to the Academy, and on either side are the doorways giving access to the Municipal School of Art, who are tenants of the portion of the premises occupied by the School, and to the studios and School of Architecture respectively, the side doorways being separated from the central one by lengths of rusticated stone work. The parapet is carried along the whole frontage, and over the central doorway are the Royal Arms carved in stone. A spacious lobby gives access to the entrance hall, with marble walls, floor and stairs. On the first floor are four beautifully-painted wall lunettes, each 24 feet wide, the work of the late Walter Crane. The interior of the building is constructed in a handsome manner, particular attention being paid to the lighting, which is so arranged that there is practically no shadow, and the pictures are displayed to the greatest advantage. An Exhibition is held annually from November to February, and includes works by all the leading artists of the day. A School of Architecture recently incorporated has made excellent headway.

The Academy is supported entirely by its own resources and voluntary subscribers, receiving no grants nor assistance from the rates. The management is by a Council elected by Subscribers and Artist representatives elected by the Artist members. The annual subscription is £1 is., which carries certain privileges.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Opposite the Academy are the Victoria Rooms (described on a later page), and adjoining the latter stands the handsome building of the Bristol Branch of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Bristol was the first city in the Kingdom to inaugurate a branch of the Royal Colonial Institute of London, and as befits a centre with so many colonial associations possesses well over 1,000 active members. Bristol's pioneer work in this respect has since been copied, and branches have been established in many other cities of Great Britain and the overseas dominions.



ROYAL WEST OF ENGLAND ACADEMY.

The branch building was formally opened by the late Earl Grey in 1913, and in addition to a fast growing Colonial and Indian library and a lecture salon it contains all the appointments of a first-class club for both men and women. It is the only building in the city devoted entirely to Imperial Service, and is a recognised centre and meeting-place for visitors to Bristol from the Dominions, Colonies and India, to whom the Council of the Institute extend a warm invitation to make full and free use of its facilities.

BRANDON HILL.

Whilst in this locality, visitors may be strongly recommended to direct their steps to Brandon Hill, a millstone grit eminence about 260 feet above the level of the harbour. The hill, from which there is a magnificent prospect of the city and adjacent country, has had curious inhabitants in its time. In the Middle Ages it was commonly the abode of a hermit, many references to these pious recluses occurring in old chronicles and in the registers of the Diocese of Worcester, in which Bristol was then included. During the Civil War the mound formed part of the long line of fortifications constructed for the defence of the city. One side of the bastion is here still in good preservation, and the line of the wall and trench connecting it with Water Fort, on the shore of the river, can be easily traced. Later on the town clerk of Bristol, with the assent of the owners, the Corporation, built a windmill on the summit, and in our time it has been surmounted by two Russian cannon, part of the spoils of Sebastopol. To-day it is the site of a monument commemorating the fourth centenary of an event on which Bristolians can never cease to reflect without pardonable complacency—the discovery of the Continent of America by a Bristol ship, equipped by Bristol enterprise, and manned chiefly by Bristol sailors.

THE CABOTS.

As if with a presentiment of the immeasurable consequences to the English race that would follow on successful adventure in unknown seas, an extraordinary fever for western enterprise seized the merchants of Bristol in the last quarter of the fifteenth century. In 1480, twelve years before the embarkation of Columbus, there is contemporary evidence to prove that John Jay, one of a well-known Bristol family, fitted out a little ship under the command of a skilful mariner, and despatched it "in search of the island of Brasylle," which in general belief lay somewhere to the west of Ireland. This was no exceptional endeavour. In 1498 the Spanish envoy in London informed Ferdinand and Isabella that for the preceding seven years the men of Bristol had sent out every year two, three, or four light vessels, "in search of the island of Brasylle and the Seven Cities, according to the fancy of that Italian, Cabot,"



Painted by Ernest Board

THE DEPARTURE OF JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT FROM BRISTOL ON THEIR FIRST VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY, 1497.

The ship "Matthew" is drawn up against the quay. The Mayor of Bristol is bidding farewell to John Cabot. Sebastian is seen standing behind his father holding the Charter of Henry VII., whilst his mother is being reconciled by a nun to her fate—the parting with husband and son.

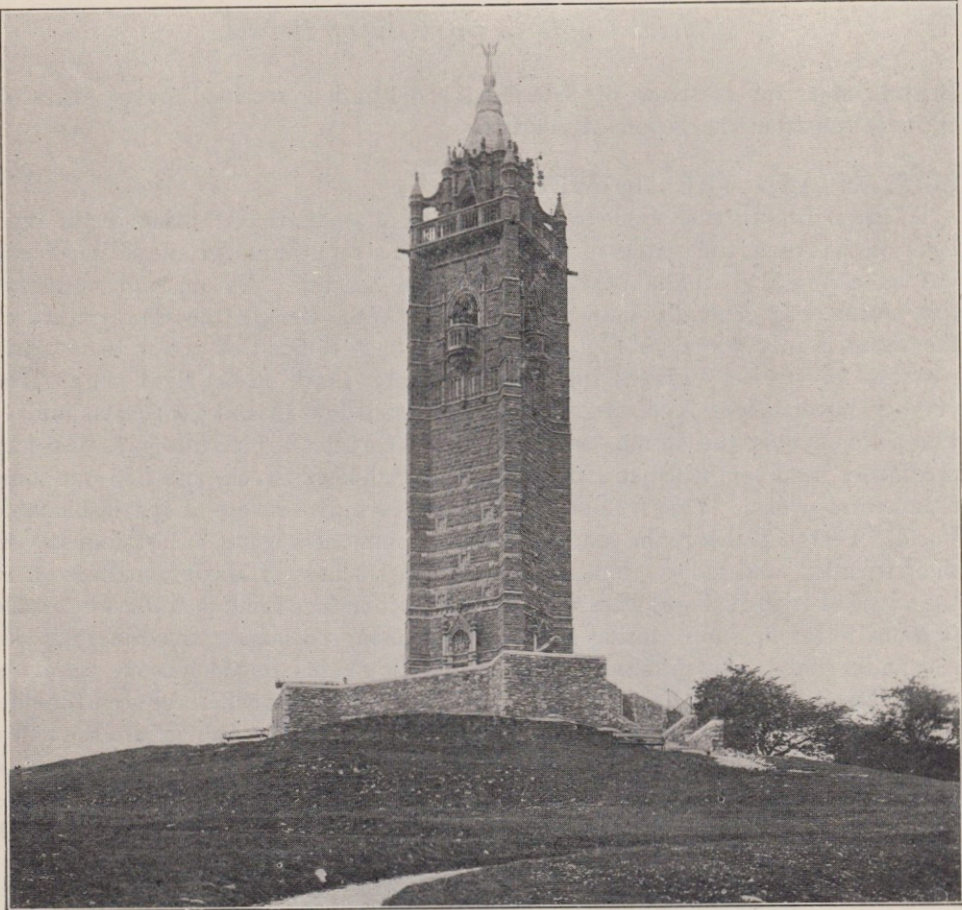
and that they still continue the practice. He was not aware that Cabot's "fancy" had already borne fruit.

In 1496 John Cabot was granted a patent by Henry VII. authorising him, with his sons Lewis, Sebastian, and Sanctus, to seek for unknown lands. He was probably induced to apply for this concession by his patrons in Bristol. At all events, they provided him with a ship, with a crew of eighteen men, properly furnished, and on the 10th of May, 1497, the *Matthew* sailed from the port on her memorable voyage of discovery.

Unlike Columbus, who always steered south-westward, Cabot appears to have driven straight across the Atlantic, for on the 24th of June he reached the mainland of the North American continent, and sailed along the coast as far as "Cape Florida," whence he immediately turned his helm on his homeward voyage, and re-entered the Avon in safety on the 6th of August. There is reason to believe that a memento of this adventure still exists in the shape of a whale's bone, to be seen in the Church of St. Mary Redcliff. In one of the ancient books which is, or lately was, at the Council House, are the following curious entries:—"1497. Item. Paid for settinge upp ye bone of ye bigge fyshe, and [words illegible] hys worke brote over seas, *vid.* For two rings of iron, *iiijd.*" As a reward for his discovery the king, who was never famed for liberality, granted Cabot, in the following December, a pension of £20 a year (equivalent to £250 in modern currency) "out of the Customs of Bristowe."

It is needless to deal with the second royal patent granted to the discoverer, or to his subsequent voyage from Bristol, in company with three other vessels, apparently for the purpose of founding a settlement. The vital fact is the expedition of 1497, and it is now universally admitted that Cabot anticipated Columbus in the discovery of the American mainland, and the Cabot Tower stands as a permanent memorial of the achievement. The foundation-stone was laid by the late Marquess of Dufferin and Ava on the fourth centenary of the discovery, the 24th June, 1897, and the tower opened by the same nobleman in the following year.

In August of 1912 the inhabitants of Halifax, Nova Scotia, dedicated a tower which they have erected in commemoration of the first grant of self-governing powers to a British Colony, and invited Bristol to contribute a Tablet to be placed on it. The picture of Cabot's departure from Bristol, painted by Mr. Ernest Board, and exhibited in the Bristol Art Gallery, formed the subject-matter of this Tablet, which was presented to the Halifax authorities by the Lord Mayor of Bristol in person, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Henry L. Riseley and Mr. G. Palliser Martin. The dedication ceremony was attended by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, and was carried through with great success. In addition to the tablet, two flags were presented from the ladies of

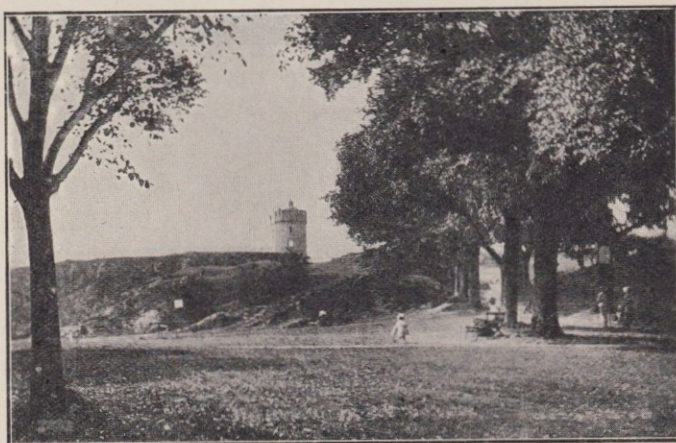


THE CABOT TOWER.

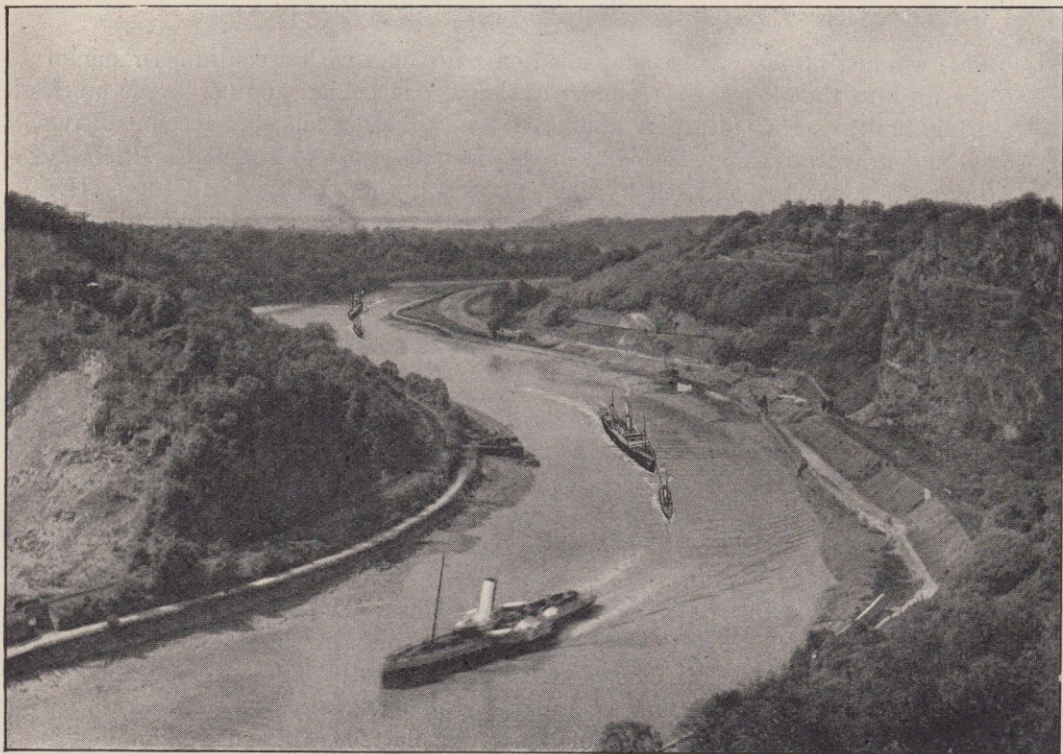
Bristol, and the presence of the Bristol delegation received every mark of appreciation from the people of Halifax.

CLIFTON AND THE HOTWELLS.

Clifton owes its early fame to the possession of a remarkable spring on the right bank of the Avon, the waters of which acquired a reputation for alleged medicinal virtues about the middle of the seventeenth century. By an odd misnomer this spring was generally known as the Hot Well, though the temperature of the water is only about 76°F. It must have been difficult of access to its early patrons, for it rises between high and low water mark on the river bank. The visitors, nevertheless, increased, and about 1700 a few Bristol gentlemen built a Pump Room over the spring, provided some apartments for strangers, who had previously been compelled to lodge in and near College Green, and laid out some ornamental walks. The Well soon became a favourite resort of the fashionable world. Peers of the realm and high-born commoners gave entertainments to their friends; and ladies, from the formidable Duchess of Marlborough down to the wives of Irish Bishops, were so numerous as to induce London traders in female fashions to set up shops during the season. Amongst the gay crowd in 1739 was Alexander Pope, who produced a characteristic sketch of the place. Speaking of the "walls of trees" lining the walks, he says:—"When you have seen the hills which seem to shut in upon you, and to stop any further way, you go into the house [pump-room], and looking out at the back door a vast rock of a hundred feet of red, white, green, blue and yellowish marble, all blotched and variegated, strikes you quite in the face; and turning on the left, there opens the river at a vast depth



OBSERVATORY HILL, CLIFTON.



THE AVON GORGE

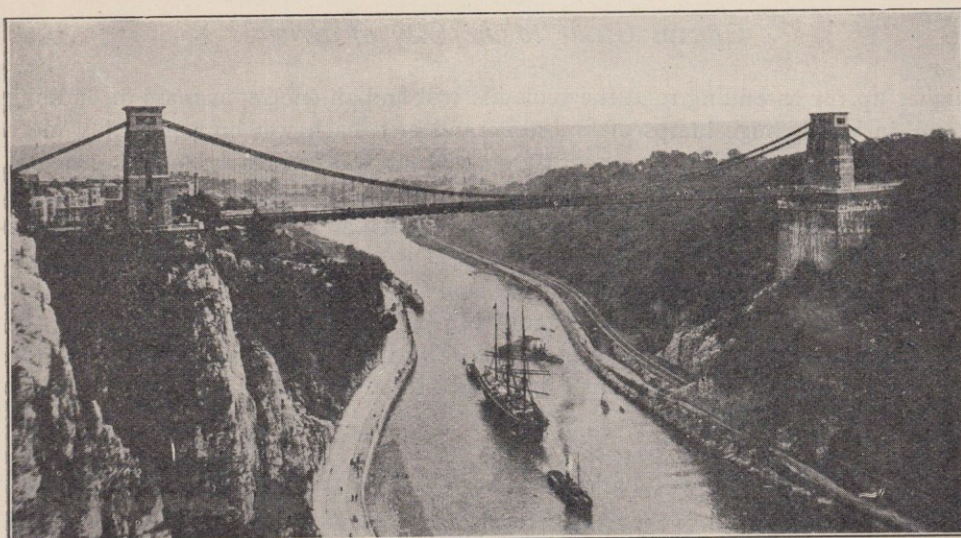
below, winding in and out, accompanied on both sides with a continued range of rocks up into the clouds, of a hundred colours, 'one behind another—very much like the broken scenes in a play-house" (!) A still more amusing account of the Well and its votaries may be found in the opening pages of Smollett's *Humphry Clinker*. Fashion betook itself to other quarters during the reign of George III. ; the place lost its attractions, and the pump room was demolished, as an initiative to river improvements. In the last decade of the nineteenth century a hydropathic establishment was founded and a new pump room erected which for some time found many patrons. The hydropathic establishment has become the Grand Spa Hotel and the pump room is closed.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

This remarkable triumph of modern engineering is generally the first object of a stranger's visit to Clifton, and is all the more attractive because it affords by far the finest prospect of the magnificent gorge of the Avon. The bridge was formally opened in December, 1864. The span from pier to pier is 702 feet, and the height is 287 feet above low water.

Having viewed the Avon Gorge from this eminence, a visitor, especially one of geological tastes, will do well to inspect the bridge and rocks by a brief stroll along the shore of the Avon. The descent may be made by the Zigzag, a footpath with many windings, a few yards from the bridge, or still more easily by taking advantage of the **Clifton Rocks Railway**, one of those funicular constructions so common in Switzerland. The tunnel is the widest of its kind in the world, and has four lines of rail. The carriages are set in motion by gravitation, sufficient water being admitted into the car at the summit to draw up the vehicle ascending from below during the descent of the former. The length of the lines is 500 feet, being nearly double the perpendicular height.

Proceeding down the river, the visitor will find at the foot of Bridge Valley Road the beginning of a new artery of communication, still under construction, between the city itself and the big docks at Avonmouth. Underneath the bridge the mighty mass of carboniferous limestone composing St. Vincent's Rocks, abounding in fossils, comes fully into view. The patches of red on the surface are composed of iron ore, and these again are traversed by veins of quartz. Continuing his course, the observer will come to the "Great Fault" where the limestone terminates suddenly, while in the adjoining railway cutting will be seen the record of what must have been a tremendous natural convulsion, a bed of millstone grit, which originally had lain 1,000 feet below the limestone, having been forced up into contact with it by a prodigious upheaval. The strata, it will be seen, has been doubled up by the subterranean and lateral pressure, just as one might double up a pack of cards

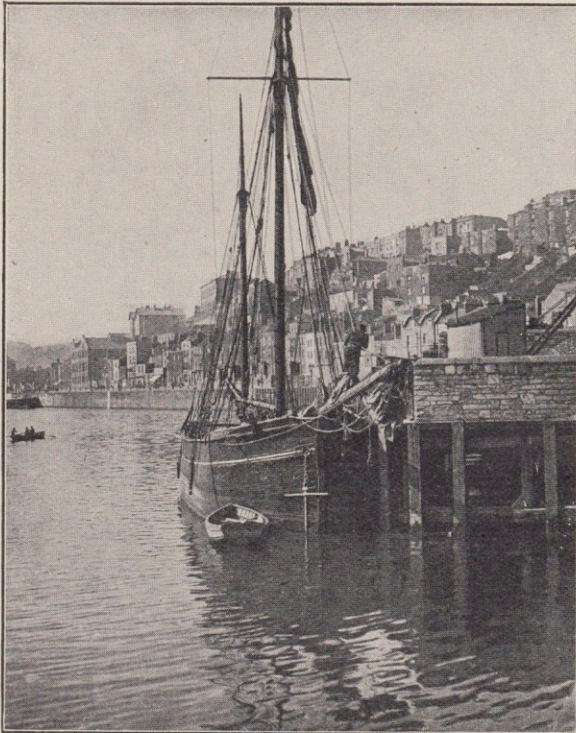


CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Higher up the ascending road the geologist will find an enormous mass of pudding stone, in which huge lumps of limestone and grit, each weighing probably more than a ton, are embedded in a reddish stone that was evidently molten when it received them. Large beds of coral are also found near this spot. About 900 feet from the summit of the cliff is a hole in the rocks, known as Ghyston's or Giant's Cave, access to which is obtained from the Observatory on the hill above. It is possible that the place was once the home of a hermit. The hill may be mounted by continuing the stroll (the most romantic in Clifton), or climbed by a glade at the "Great Fault," or overcome by means of the railway. The construction of the new low-level road to Avonmouth has necessitated extensive blasting operations at the bottom of the ascent.

LEIGH WOODS AND NIGHTINGALE VALLEY.

On the western side of the river the visitor looks with delight upon the celebrated Leigh Woods, lining the side of the Gorge, and forming with Nightingale Valley a



FLOATING HARBOUR, WITH CLIFTON SLOPES
IN BACKGROUND.

scene of natural beauty unsurpassed anywhere in such close proximity to a great town. Originally the property of Sir Greville Smyth, these woods were at one time threatened with destruction by a syndicate of builders, who proposed to lay out the beautiful, verdure-clad slopes in serried rows of houses. In order to preserve a spot so essential to the picturesqueness and well-being of Clifton, a number of public-spirited gentlemen banded themselves together and formed the Leigh Woods Land Company. By this Company 168 acres of land were acquired, of which, by the Articles of Association, Nightingale Valley and the Hanging Woods were to remain untouched, the remainder being



THE PROMENADE, CLIFTON DOWN.

reserved for sale as building sites. A large amount of this land has been disposed of by the Company, but a considerable portion is still unspoiled, and has, through the munificence of Sir George Wills (a member of the family to which already Bristol owes so much), together with Nightingale Valley, the Hanging Woods, and the ancient Stokeleigh Camp, been preserved for the benefit of the public. Sir George Wills purchased of the Leigh Woods Land Company some eighty acres, including Stokeleigh Camp, the Plateau, Nightingale Valley and the Hanging Woods. This property is by him vested in the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, and managed by a local committee, so as to be preserved by them in its present condition "for the reasonable enjoyment of the public."

CLIFTON AND DURDHAM DOWNS.

Observatory Hill, overlooking the bridge, and 338 feet above ordinary high water, affords another prospect of the Gorge and of the beautiful woods on the western side of it, including Nightingale Valley. The Celtic Camp referred to in our historical sketch may be traced around the hill, its carefully guarded entrance being in the eastern rampart. This camp was undoubtedly occupied by the Romans, probably from its utility as a signal station. On each cliff overhanging Nightingale Valley were also Celtic Camps, and large remains of the western of these are in fair preservation. The so-called observatory contains a camera-obscura, which offers a vivid picture of the surrounding country. Descending the western slope of the hill, we find ourselves in a Promenade wholly unrivalled in this country, with enjoyable glimpses of the winding Avon and the "Fairylane" of Clifton Down, the blue hills of Monmouthshire peeping in the distance. Clifton and Durdham Downs are a great asset to Bristol, and a wonderful boon to the many thousands of city workers who can so easily enjoy their charm. Perhaps nowhere else in such close proximity to a great town is so much natural beauty both of foliage and landscape to be found, and it is, moreover, worthy of note that Clifton Down is shown statistically to be one of the most sun-favoured spots in the kingdom.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Near the end of the Promenade are the Zoological Gardens, established by an association of liberal-minded citizens, and opened in 1835. The grounds, embellished with rare shrubs and trees, are laid out with taste, and there is a large and interesting collection of beasts, birds, and reptiles. The collection of carnivora has long been celebrated, the lions and tigers being considered among the finest in the country.

PUBLIC PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

In addition to the unrivalled Downs, the Zoological Gardens and Leigh Woods Bristol is well provided with parks and open spaces, which contribute materially to the health and enjoyment of the community. The total area covered by these "lungs" of the city is nearly 803 acres, or about one acre to every 480 inhabitants. Their maintenance costs the Corporation about £15,500 per annum. College Green, Colston Avenue, Queen Square, and Brandon Hill, in the centre of the city, have already been mentioned. The thickly-populated suburb of Bedminster is provided with two large parks. The **Greville Smyth Park** comprises about 25½ acres of land, and was presented by Sir Greville Smyth to the city in 1883, about £5,000 being spent on laying it out by the Corporation. Farther east, in the neighbourhood of Totterdown, lies **Victoria** or **Windmill Hill Park**, the land for which, 51½ acres in extent, was purchased in 1888 by the Corporation for £19,000. **St. George's Park**, on the other side of the city, was taken over by the Corporation in 1897, when the district was included in the city boundaries. It covers an area of 38 acres, including a lake on which boating is permitted, and has been greatly improved in the last ten years. Of all the acquirements by the Corporation, by far the most picturesque is **Eastville Park**, 71 acres in extent, which was purchased in 1889 at a cost of £30,000. Bordered by the winding Frome, and pleasantly shaded by many fine old trees, in the summer it presents a scene of great animation. The picturesque lake which it contains was undertaken as a relief work for the unemployed during the winter of 1908-9. A boat-house was subsequently erected and 12 skiffs and 2 dinghies provided for boating. In 1890 the Corporation purchased 11 acres of land at Montpellier, and in 1895 opened it as **St. Andrew's Park**, for the benefit of the public in this rapidly growing locality. **Bedminster Down** and **Nover's common** (32 acres) were conveyed free of cost to the Corporation in 1908, and the rights over **Horfield Common** (33 acres) were acquired by the Corporation after long negotiation from the trustees of Bishop Monk's Horfield Trust. **Canford Park** (10 acres in extent) Westbury-on-Trym, was thrown open to the public in March, 1909, and another addition to the open spaces of the city has recently been made by the presentation of the site of Dean Lane Colliery (5 acres in extent) by Lady Smyth, which has been laid out as a children's playground, and is known as **Dame Emily Playground**. The Eastville, Victoria, St. George's and Canford Parks contain seventeen public grass tennis courts and three hard courts each at "Ardagh" Horfield Common and in Greville Smyth, two each in Victoria and Canford Parks, and bowling greens, for the use of which a small charge is made; there is a bowling green also in St. Andrew's Park and Brandon Hill, and in the Greville Smyth, Victoria and Eastville Parks open-air swimming baths have been erected.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

At the top of Park Street stands the University Tower, rising to a height of more than 200 feet and having in the belfry, which occupies the lowest storey of the Octagon, a 10-ton bell which local patriotism has christened "Great George," in commemoration of King George, who opened the new buildings of the University on June 9th, 1925, and of Sir George Oatley of Bristol, the Architect who designed the buildings, and of Sir George Wills who with his brother, the late Mr. Henry Wills, at their own expense erected the Tower and buildings fronting on Queen's Road as a memorial to their father, who was the first Chancellor of the University.

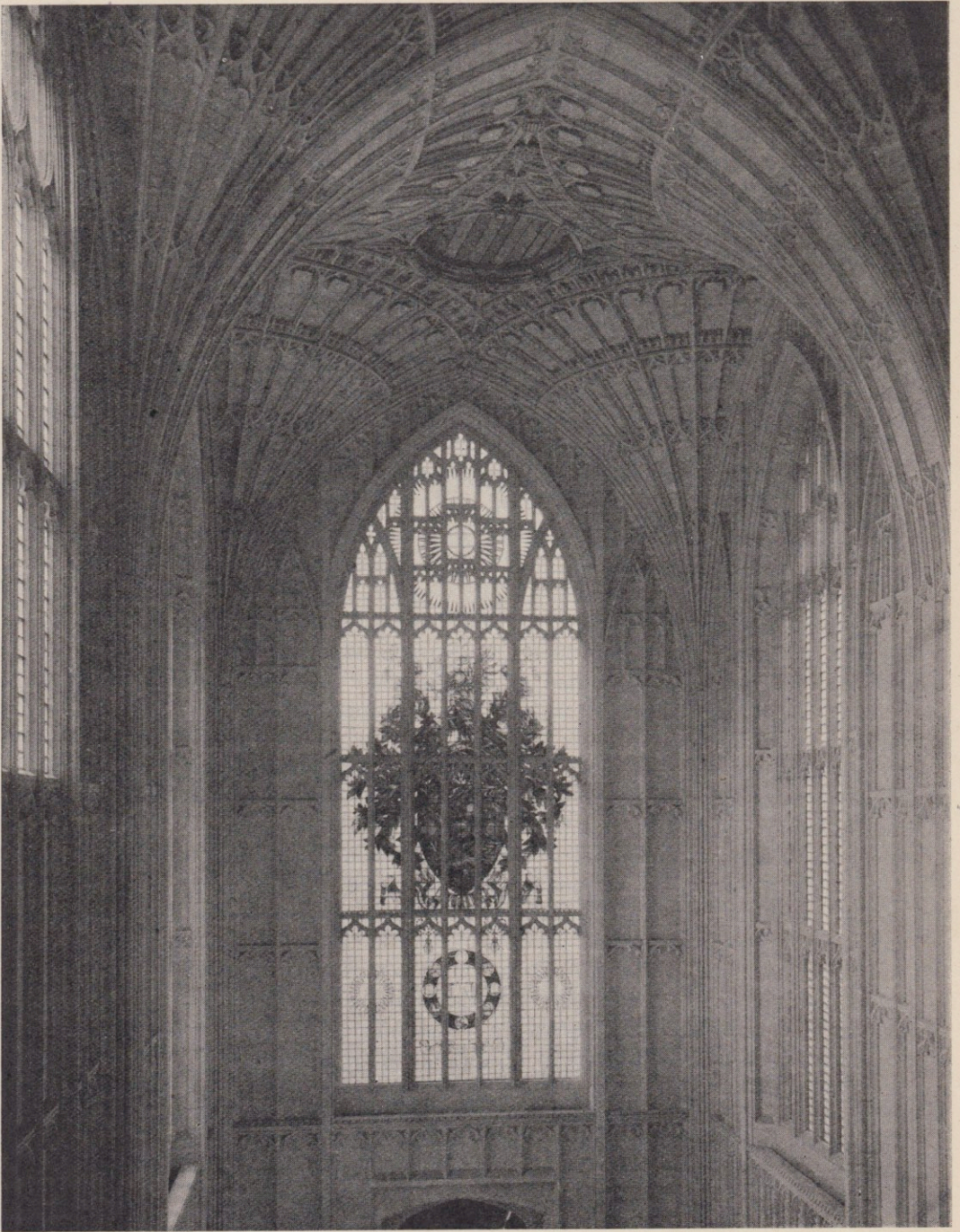
Beneath the Tower is the Entrance Hall with fan-vaulting of stone at a height of 70 feet from the floor, from which a double flight of stone steps leads to the Great Hall, of which the most notable feature is a hammer beam roof of English oak. Other rooms of great dignity and beauty are the Council Chamber, the Reception Room, the Vice-Chancellor's Rooms, the Arts Library and the Library of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. The whole of these buildings, which give accommodation to the Faculty of Arts and to the Administrative Offices of the University, are a monument of the excellence of English craftsmanship in the twentieth century.

Behind the new buildings and facing University Road and Woodland Road are the buildings erected for the Faculties of Science and Medicine, while the Faculty of Engineering is housed at the Merchant Venturers' College in Unity Street. All of these buildings are admirably equipped with laboratories, lecture theatres, workshops, etc.

On the crest of St. Michael's Hill a new home is in course of erection for the Department of Physics, for which Mr. H. H. Wills set aside a sum of £200,000 shortly before his death in 1922. The building is of stone with fluted piers and finely-ornamented capitals, and will be completed in the autumn of 1926.

The University is also fortunate in the possession of two delightful eighteenth-century mansions; Clifton Hill House, once the home of John Addington Symonds and of his father, Dr. Symonds, which is one of the Halls of Residence for Women, and the Royal Fort in Tyndall's Park, which is now used by the Department of Education, but dates back in history to the Civil War, and was the scene of fierce fighting under Rupert and Fairfax.

Mention is made on page 73 of this Guide of the Victoria Rooms, where the University of Bristol Union has a large Hall with a stage and Club Rooms for men and women students. Further afield the University owns 26 acres of land at Coombe Dingle, about two miles from the University Tower, with a pavilion and grounds for football, cricket, and other games, and about half-way between



THE FAN VAULT OF THE ENTRANCE HALL IN THE NEW BUILDING,
AND THE FOUNDER'S WINDOW.

the Victoria Rooms and the Athletic Ground it possesses another estate of about 26 acres facing Durdham Downs, where there will soon be erected a new Residential College for Men.

At Long Ashton in Somerset are the University's fruit and cider orchards, where research work is carried on for the benefit of the surrounding counties, and at Chipping Campden in Gloucestershire is a Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Research Station, in close proximity to the orchards of Evesham.

The University teaches in the four Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Engineering, and offers the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in each. It also offers the degree of Bachelor in Agriculture (B.Agr.) in conjunction with the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) is obtainable in any of the Faculties in recognition of research.

Research work is encouraged in all the Departments of the University, and is greatly aided by the Colston Research Society, which is an organisation supported by the commercial community and the citizens of Bristol generally, and having for its object the promotion of research work within the University. For this purpose a fund is subscribed annually, and encouragement is also given to the endowment of research fellowships in accordance with a specified scheme.

In a brief Guide such as this it is only possible to describe some of the buildings of the University, rather than to mention the animating spirit which is more important than all, but further information regarding the life and record of the University, its courses of study, its accommodation for men and women students, and its facilities for all forms of recreation and social intercourse, may be obtained by enquiring at the University Offices, Queen's Road, Bristol.

VICTORIA ROOMS—UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL UNION.

The Victoria Rooms occupy a central site at the junction of Queen's Road and Whiteladies Road. They were built in the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria, and three generations of Bristolians have used them for dances and dramas, routs and revels, and for public meetings on all events of Church and State. The buildings, of which the Architect was Mr. Charles Dyer, are classical in design; eight Corinthian columns support an entablature and pediment with carvings in high relief representing the "Advent of Morning," the work of a local sculptor, Jabez Tyley.

In 1920 the Victoria Rooms were purchased by Sir George Wills and given by him to the University to serve as a Club for men and women students, both past and present. They have recently been remodelled and refurnished, and in addition to the large hall, with its stage for concerts and dramatic performances, there are club rooms and offices, billiard rooms and a dining-hall. But facilities



THE VICTORIA ROOMS, CLIFTON, NOW THE CLUB ROOMS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL UNION.

are still given in the Large Hall for the public purposes with which the Victoria Rooms have always been associated.

In front of the buildings stands the **King Edward VII. Memorial**, being a representation of His late Majesty in regal robes, and having on the front panel of the pedestal the Royal Arms, and on the reverse the arms of Bristol. The cost of the Memorial, together with the terraced steps and the ornamental fountain, was subscribed by the citizens of Bristol.

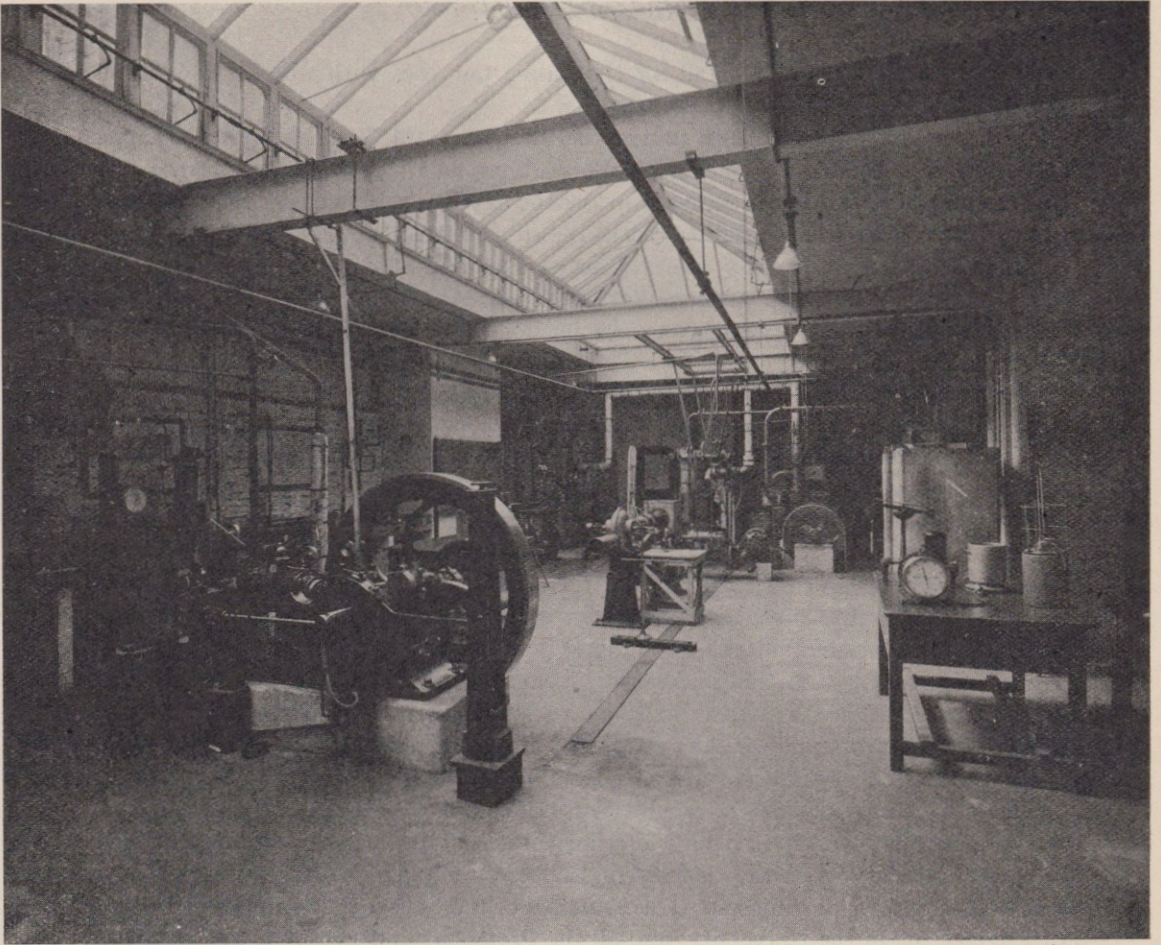
Near by is the **South African War Memorial**, erected by the Officers and Men of the Gloucestershire Regiment to the memory of their comrades.

THE MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

The Society of Merchant Venturers has made a munificent contribution to the educational institutions of the city by founding a College of Technical Science, equipped with laboratories and engineering and other workshops. The College itself is the outcome of the interest which the Society has taken in technical education since the foundation of the Bristol Trade School in 1856. For some time this School, the first of its kind in the country, was conducted in premises in Nelson Street, but in 1885 the School was taken over entirely by the Society and housed in the original block of buildings which was erected by the Society in Unity Street. In 1906 this building was partially destroyed by fire and had to be largely rebuilt and enlarged, and was re-opened in 1909. A further extension was made in 1919, and the equipment was considerably increased. In 1909, at the formation of the University of Bristol, the Society of Merchant Venturers undertook to provide for the Faculty of Engineering of the University in their Technical College. As a result the whole of the College is during the daytime devoted to the work of the Faculty of Engineering, with the exception of a few classes in commercial subjects. The Principal of the College is Dean of the Faculty of Engineering in the University, and all the Professors and Lecturers are members of the staff of the University. In addition to the main College buildings in Unity Street there is a large branch building in Rosemary Street containing many workshops. There is also a smaller branch in Unity Street which is used for Evening Classes, and also houses the Navigation Department. During the winter session the whole of the buildings are used for Evening Classes in Technical and Commercial subjects; the total number of students attending these classes is about 2,500.

CLIFTON COLLEGE.

Opposite to the southern entrance of the Zoological Gardens is the stately gateway of Clifton College. This institution, which celebrated its diamond jubilee in 1922, has long attained a position as one of the great Public Schools. The



PART OF THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY IN THE
MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Royal Charter was granted in 1877. The "Big-School," a good example of modern Perpendicular, was completed and occupied in 1862, under the mastership of the late Bishop Percival. The success of the College under his brilliant guidance was phenomenal, and the number of pupils gradually rose from the original 60 to 650. At the present time there are about 780 boys in the School. A long list of honours gained by the students makes its appearance yearly. The original chapel was the gift of the widow of Canon Guthrie, one of the promoters of the College. It has since undergone considerable alteration and enlargement. Its principal feature is a lofty hexagonal lantern tower, framed to some extent on the design of the central octagon of Ely Cathedral, and giving to the exterior an imposing appearance, and to the interior a sense of spaciousness and light. The other buildings, which form a quadrangle, include a library and museum, gymnasium, class and recreation rooms, laboratories, and every other adjunct of a thoroughly equipped school. In front of the quadrangle was erected in 1905 a handsome figure of St. George, as a memorial to Old Cliftonians who fell in the South African War. The playing fields attached to the School being inadequate for the purpose, the Old Cliftonians acquired forty-eight acres of land across the Suspension Bridge, near Abbots Leigh, as a gift to the School on the occasion of its jubilee, which was celebrated in July, 1912.

The part played by Old Cliftonians in the war was a very remarkable one. Two most notable soldiers, Earl Haig and Sir William Birdwood, are old members of the School, besides many other distinguished generals whose names have become well known in recent years. About 3,000 Old Cliftonians served in H.M. Forces, and of these 578 gave their lives. In June, 1922, a memorial gateway, erected by Old Cliftonians as a War Memorial at the College Road entrance to the School buildings, was unveiled by Earl Haig (O.C.). Within the archway are inscribed the names of the fallen.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Opposite Bristol University is the Grammar School, occupying the southern slope of Tyndall's Park, and comprising nearly six acres of land. The School owes its origin to the will of Robert Thorne, senr. It was founded by a charter of Henry VIII. dated March 17th, 1532, the site of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Christmas Steps), together with the property of the Hospital in and about Bristol, having been purchased for the purposes of the School by the more famous Robert Thorne, the son of the founder. In 1766 a change of premises with Queen Elizabeth's Hospital was effected (see page 79), and the School was removed from St. Bartholomew's to Unity Street, College Green, adjacent to the chapel of St. Mark (the Lord Mayor's Chapel), and on the site of the dissolved hospital of the

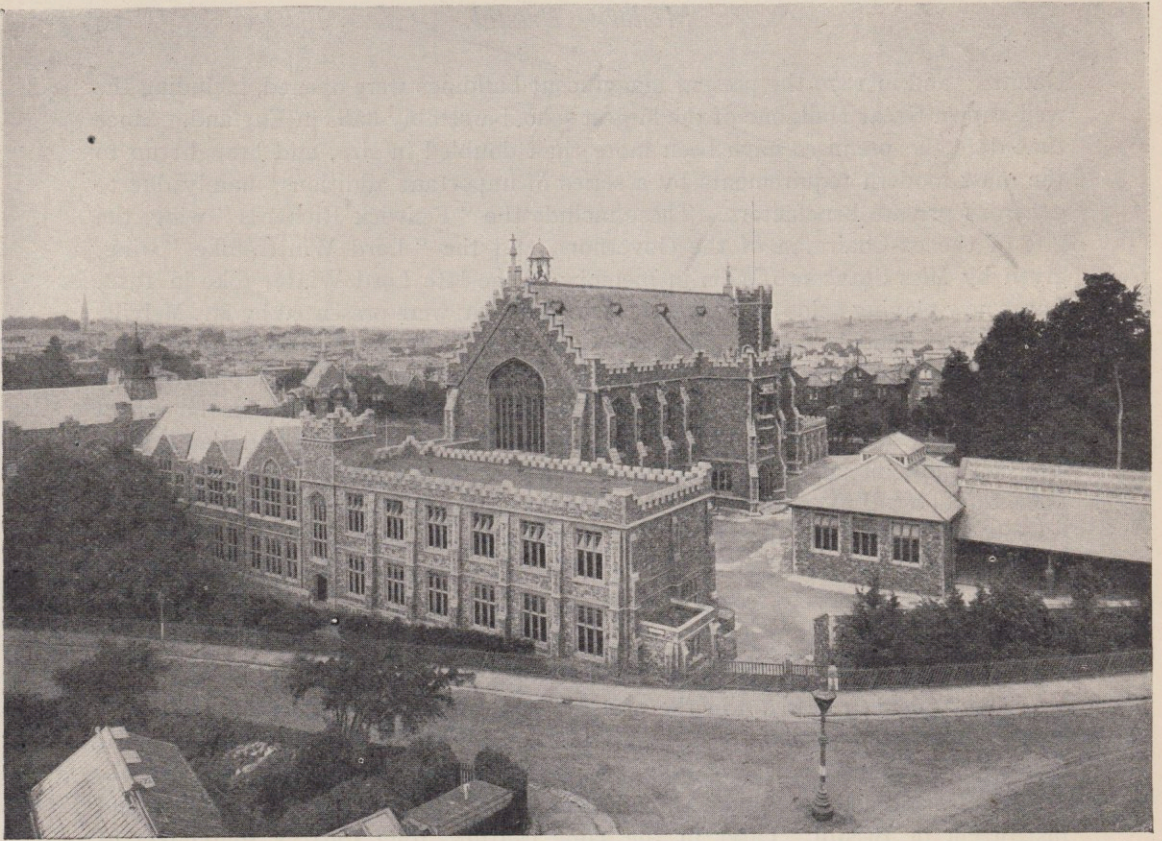


CLIFTON COLLEGE, SHOWING BIG-SCHOOL AND MEMORIAL GATEWAY.

Gaunts ; and in 1879 the present magnificent buildings were opened, including the well-known Great Hall, one of the largest school assembly halls in England. Since that date the premises have been more than doubled in size, and brought up to the most modern requirements by a series of important additions, mainly due to generous private benefactors. These include the "Fenwick Richards" wing, the gift of the ex-Chairman of the Governors, and the "Lord Winterstoke" wing, given by Miss Stancomb Wills in memory of the late Lord Winterstoke in 1914. Large new playing fields at Horfield, with a pavilion, were presented by Mr. Melville Wills. The School is unusually well equipped with scientific laboratories, both for elementary and for advanced work, and there is also complete accommodation both for Art teaching and for manual instruction. From its foundation the School has maintained a close connection with the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and can show an unusually continuous record of high academic achievements at both the older Universities. It has, therefore, always been one of the group of schools represented on the Headmasters' Conference ; but its wider recognition, as among the five or six leading day schools in the kingdom, has been a matter of rapid and comparatively recent growth.

OTHER ANCIENT EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS.

The opulence of Bristol in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, and the filial piety of her sons, is well attested by the numerous foundations for educational, benevolent, and religious purposes which date from that period. Mention has already been made of the Grammar School, the earliest free educational institution in Bristol. Later in the same century John Carr, a soapmaker of Bristol and Bow, who died in 1586, by will devised certain property, including the Manor of Congresbury, Somerset, for providing a hospital for the bringing up of orphaned boys. The school, named **Queen Elizabeth's Hospital**, was accordingly opened in 1590, in the mansion house of the old Gaunts Hospital in Unity Street, a royal charter being obtained the same year. In 1766 an exchange of premises was effected with the Grammar School, as related on page 77, and in 1847 the present imposing buildings, with a frontage of 400 feet, on the slope of Brandon Hill, were erected. The School has recently been entirely reorganised, and under the new scheme, dated November 21st, 1921, provision is made for 110 boarders and 50 day boys on the School foundation, as well as for the admission of fee-paying day boys. Foundation boarders still wear a blue costume similar to that of the boys of Christ's Hospital, the founder having in his will named the latter school as a precept and example for his own proposed foundation. Large playing fields at Westbury have recently been presented to the School by Mr. W. Melville Wills. John Carr's provision for the education of orphan boys was followed about



FENWICK RICHARDS WING AND EXTERIOR OF GREAT HALL,
BRISTOL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

a generation later by the foundation of a similar institution for girls by one of the most celebrated of Bristol's merchant princes, Alderman John Whitson. **The Red Maids' School** is so called from the red dresses worn by the scholars in accordance with the founder's will, dated 1627. Eighty girls are maintained and educated. The school was founded in a house purchased by Whitson close to the Gaunts Hospital, near College Green, and remained in this locality for close on three hundred years, the move to the present premises at Westbury-on-Trym having been effected in 1911. During the Great War the buildings and grounds were lent by the Governors for the purpose of a hospital, and formed the Red Maids Section of the 2nd Southern General Hospital for nearly three years, the school being carried on temporarily at the Manor House, Clifton. Nearly a century after Whitson came Edward Colston, most lavish of all Bristol's wealthy and dutiful sons, and founded in 1708, at the Great House on St. Augustine's Back (Colston Street), the institution known as **Colston's Hospital**. His object was "to educate in the principles of the Church of England and to maintain and clothe 100 poor boys, and to place them out to apprentice." The management of the school was vested in the hands of the Merchant Venturers, who accepted a responsibility which the Corporation had refused, and who still retain the chief control. In 1861 the school was removed to its present position at Stapleton, where it occupies altogether about fourteen acres. Since 1902 upwards of £12,000 has been spent on new buildings, and on the occasion of the Bicentenary a Library, the gift of old boys, was opened. The School is now fully recognised under the Board of Education, and provides accommodation for about 100 boarders in addition to the foundation scholars. As is natural with the progress of education since the lifetime of the founder, boys are no longer "placed out to apprentice," but are trained for professional careers.

BAPTIST COLLEGE.

This institution for educating young people for the ministry, in connection with the Baptist Denomination, was founded in 1679, by the bequest of Mr. E. Terrill, and the first President was appointed in 1720. The students may be men or women. Besides learning in their own college Hebrew, Greek Testament, Church History, Ethics, etc., they receive instruction in the Arts and Sciences at Bristol University, and at the Western Congregational College they take classes in Theology, Philosophy and Comparative Religion. The building contains many rare treasures, chief among them being the only perfect copy of Tyndale's first edition of the New Testament (1526), and a miniature on ivory of Oliver Cromwell.



VIEW OF CLIFTON DOWN.

The College has been very successful, many of the most eminent scholars, missionaries, and preachers of the Baptist persuasion having been trained therein. From 1812 to 1916 the College was carried on in Stokes Croft. The foundation stone of the new buildings near Bristol University in Tyndall's Park was laid by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robinson, November 4th, 1913. The War greatly deferred the formal opening, which did not take place until October 23rd, 1919. A stained-glass window depicts various scenes from Tyndale's life. This window was given by Mrs. Edward Robinson in memory of her father, Dr. Gotch, the eminent linguist, who was successively Student, Tutor and Principal of the College. Dr. Gotch was one of the Old Testament revisers.

THE WESTERN (CONGREGATIONAL) COLLEGE, COTHAM.

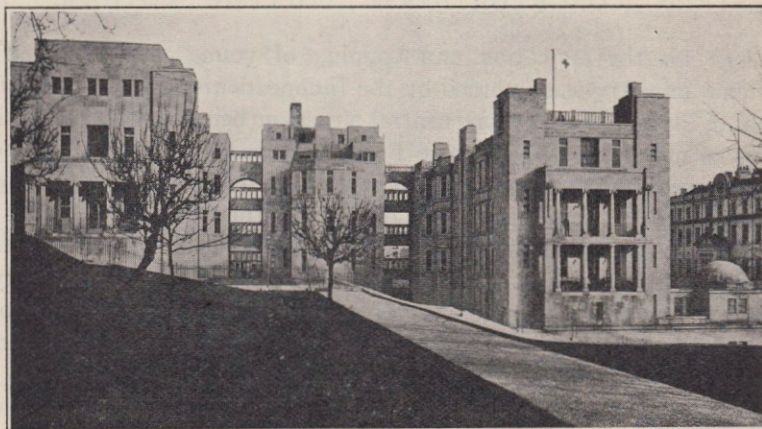
A college for the education and training of young men intended for the Congregational ministry was founded by the Independents in 1752, and established about 1846 at Plymouth. A more central situation being considered desirable, it was decided to move the institution to Bristol. This step was taken in 1901, and in 1906 the present extensive premises in Cotham Road, opposite Highbury Chapel, were completed. The Congregational College, together with the Baptist College, is associated with the University of Bristol as a training school for the Theological B.A. degree; and its Professors are recognised teachers of the University. It is open to young men of approved character and ability, on recommendation of the church of which they are members. There are several scholarships open for competition.

HEALTH OF BRISTOL.

It may be worthy of note that Bristol is a very healthy city; it has excellent sanitation, and an abundant supply of pure water, chiefly obtained from the Mendips. The rate of mortality from zymotic diseases is kept down wonderfully and the general death-rate compares very favourably with that of any considerable town. The climate is very equable, and the rainfall is not excessive. Clifton with its many educational, recreational, and other advantages, the beauty and magnificence of its surroundings, its charmingly picturesque and luxuriant Downs, and its convenience as a centre for visiting the many beautiful and historic spots in the West of England, is exceedingly popular as a health resort and a place of residence.

MEDICAL CHARITIES.

Bristol ranks high among the cities of the kingdom for the variety, number and extent of its medical institutions, which require from the citizens an ever-increasing amount of liberality for their support. First and foremost comes the **Bristol Royal Infirmary**, founded in 1735, which bears the distinction of being the first attempt, out of London, to support an institution for the relief of the suffering out of voluntary contributions. The present buildings in Marlborough Street were founded in 1781, and have since received considerable extensions. On the opposite side of the street an important addition in the shape of a surgical wing has now been erected, containing 181 beds, at a cost of upwards of £150,000, as a Memorial to King Edward VII. It was opened on June 28th, 1912, by



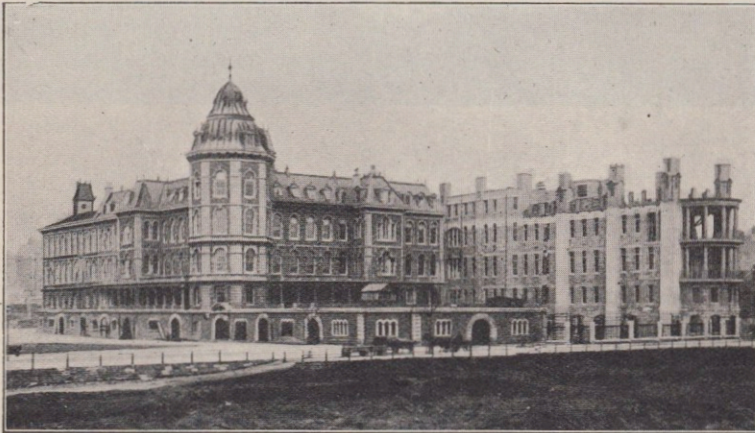
BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.

(New block with operating theatres, viewed from nurses' garden, facing main building on extreme right.)

His Majesty King George V., accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Mary. During the War these new buildings were devoted to the reception of the wounded soldiers, forming the headquarters of the 2nd Southern General Hospital, the average daily number of in-patients on the civil and military sides being nearly 500. In 1924 6,415 in-patients were treated and 61,737 out-patients. Several wards are closed, and before these can be opened additional accommodation is necessary for the extra nurses that would be required. A large sum was received under the bequest of the late Mr. H. H. Wills, and a big portion of this legacy is being used to provide the extra accommodation for nurses. A new and up-to-date

X-Ray Department, an Isolation Block, Open Air Ward, new Dental Department and Massage Department are also being erected.

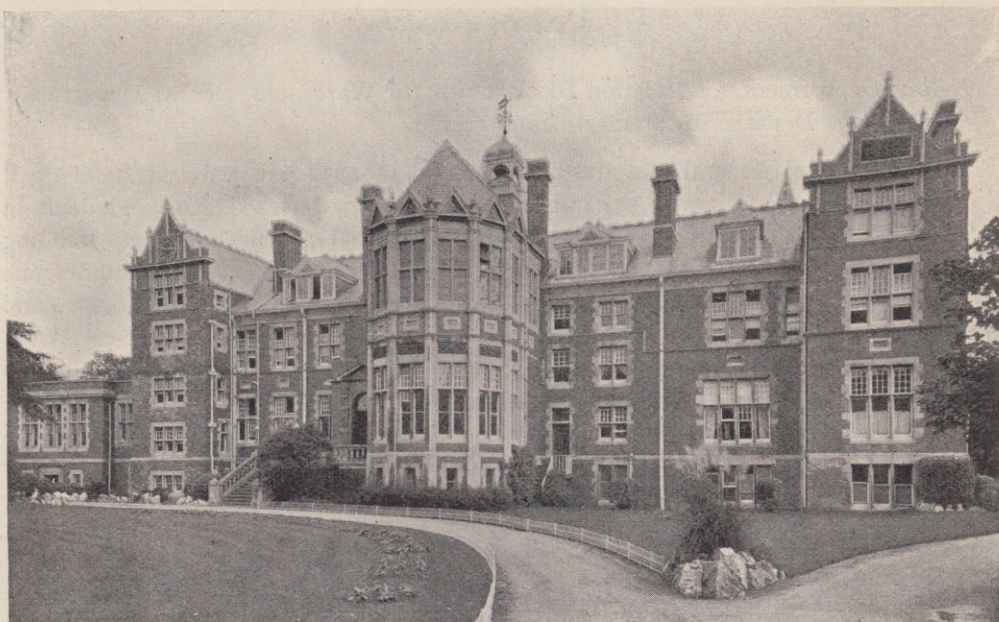
The Bristol General Hospital was founded in 1832 with 20 beds, and dealt with 192 in-patients and 1,532 out-patients. It now has 268 beds and dealt in 1924 with 4,883 in-patients and 27,597 out-patients. The handsome building standing on the New Cut was originally built in 1858, and has since undergone great extensions, including the addition of a Nurses' Home at a cost of £8,000, and Isolation Wards containing twelve beds at a cost of £5,000, and a New Wing, costing nearly £50,000, containing a Female Medical Ward of 25 beds and a Maternity Ward of 12 beds, together with a large Dental Department in the basement, and additional accommodation for the resident officers, students and nurses. Since the opening of the New Pavilion in 1914, Sun Balconies have, through the



BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

generosity of the President of the Hospital, Sir George Alfred Wills, Bart., been provided for the wards in the old buildings. The Hospital is open to inspection, and the Secretary will be pleased to give any further information.

Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children and Women, St. Michael's Hill, was founded in 1866, and it has taken a very prominent place among Bristol medical charities, and admits at present about 1,000 in-patients annually, besides more than 5,000 out-patients. The present buildings were opened in 1885, and have been enlarged and improved since. A convalescent home at Weston-super-Mare is run in conjunction with the Hospital.



THE QUEEN VICTORIA JUBILEE CONVALESCENT HOME.

An important addition to Bristol medical benefactions was the **Queen Victoria Jubilee Convalescent Home**, opened by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1899. The position it occupies on the edge of Durdham Down is a most healthful one, accessible by tram from every part of the city. A large proportion of the beds are allocated to The Bristol Royal Infirmary, the Bristol General Hospital, The Bristol Eye Hospital, The Bristol Dispensary and the Clifton Dispensary, the patients being admitted free for a fortnight's stay in the Home. Accommodation has also been provided so that the first few days of convalescence may be spent in bed. The remainder of the beds are for the use of those coming from their own homes, and have been endowed or partially endowed by friends, and the work accomplished makes more effective and permanent the benefits to those suffering members of the community who are unable to pay for relief or to pay the full cost. A few patients are admitted at 21/- per week. In 1924 the Home celebrated the 25th Anniversary of its opening. During the 25 years over 36,000 patients have been received. These figures are an indication of the valuable aid the Home renders to the Bristol Medical Institutions, and give proof of the wisdom of its founders.

The new **Bristol Homœopathic Hospital** was opened on May 26th, 1925, by Princess Helena Victoria. Situated formerly in Brunswick Square, the present fine building is due to the generosity of Mr. Melville Wills, who purchased Cotham House and grounds and has erected the hospital in memory of his son. The institution occupies an exceedingly pleasant situation on the summit of a hill with grounds sloping towards the south, and when these have been laid out in accordance with the scheme now in progress wide paved terraces or ornamental gardens will refresh the eyes of the inmates. The equipment, as may be imagined in so new a building, is thoroughly efficient and up to date.

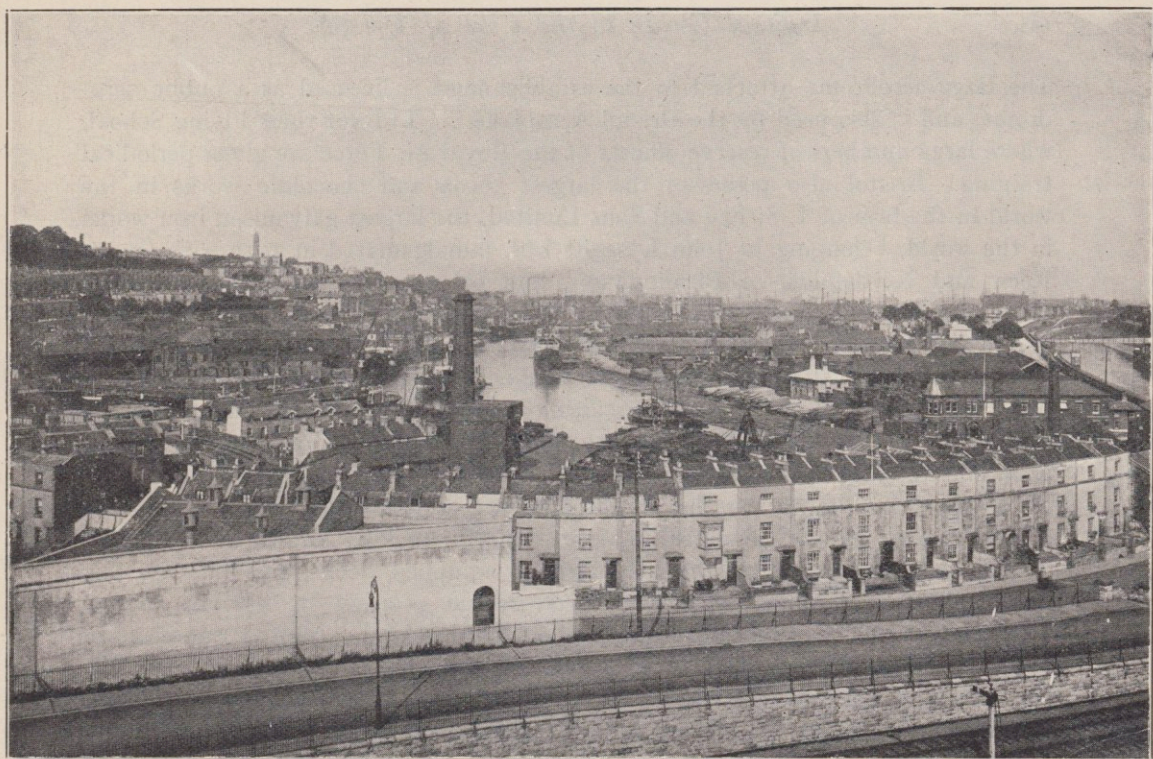
At the Westbury end of Durdham Down there has just been erected the "**St. Monica**" **Home of Rest** for the reception of chronic and incurable sufferers of the gentlefolk class. In addition financial assistance is also granted to applicants other than those admitted to the Home provided they possess the same qualifications. The idea of this institution was conceived and carried into effect by the late Mr. H. H. Wills, who made himself solely responsible for the cost of the building and for the rich endowment with which it has been provided. It is a magnificent gift, both in conception and execution, and it is interesting to know that as Edward Colston sought the help of the Society of Merchant Venturers in making them Trustees for some of his benefactions, so two hundred years later another and greater Bristol philanthropist has in similar fashion sought the Society's help and entrusted them with the administration of the funds of this great charity.



PREPARING THE MACHINES FOR THE DAY'S WORK
AT THE "BRISTOL" FLYING SCHOOL.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

Bristol is decidedly a city of many manufactures and industries. The variety in this respect gives stability to its commerce and tends to the general welfare of its vast population. When certain industries are slack others are almost sure to be flourishing, and so acute distress, consequent on stagnation of trade, is felt less frequently than in other large centres not so fortunate in this respect. The male population find employment at the docks and other businesses, whilst in the big tobacco, cocoa, paper, etc., factories thousands of girls are engaged. Bristol is the headquarters of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland) Limited, with a capital of £50,000,000, and a trade world-wide in extent. Some idea of the size of this business locally may be gathered from the fact that the Customs duty paid in Bristol on tobacco amounted in 1924 to £21,410,525. The Corporation have erected three immense warehouses at Cumberland Basin. The famous works of the Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd., at Filton, exemplify the progressive side of Bristol industry. Here aircraft for all purposes are designed and constructed as well as air-cooled aero engines. These are probably the largest and best equipped works of their kind in this country, and both the "Bristol" aircraft and engines here produced are distributed in considerable numbers to all parts of the world.

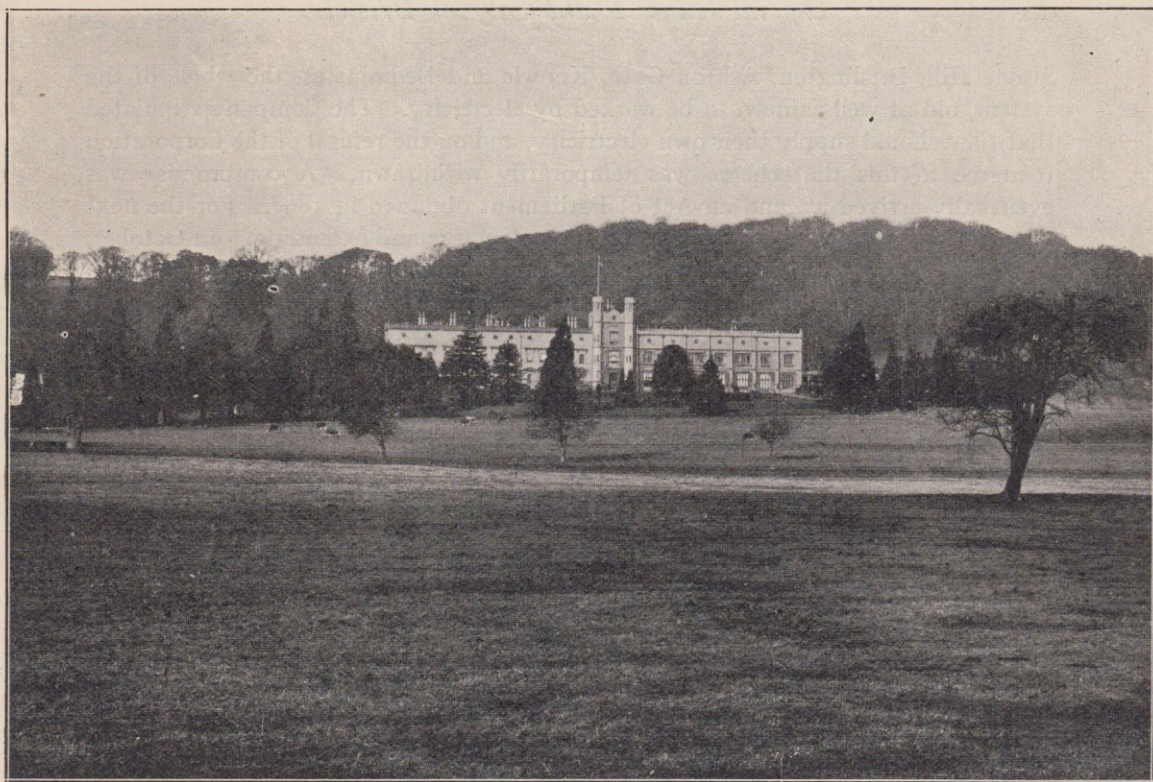


BRISTOL DOCKS, SHOWING CABOT TOWER IN DISTANCE.

The large aerodrome attached to the establishment is licensed as a public aerodrome, and is also used by the Bristol Aeroplane Co. Ltd. for their Flying School, where large numbers of reserve officers of the Royal Air Force are given periodical training. Bristol also possesses the largest cocoa and chocolate works in the world in the firm of J. S. Fry and Sons Limited, the largest galvanised iron works in the world, belonging to John Lysaght Ltd. (amalgamated in 1919 with Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, of Birmingham), and other large cocoa and chocolate manufactories in the firms of H. J. Packer & Co. Ltd. and Carsons Ltd. ; important motor cycle manufacturers of world-wide reputation in Douglas Motors, Ltd. Its other leading industries are corn trade, timber, wagons, motors and implements, paper bag and cardboard boxes, floorcloth, oil and colour, soap, candles, printing and stationery, boots and shoes, pottery, sugar, confectionery, chemicals, clothing, flour milling, provisions, engineering, etc. The commercial activities of the city are fostered assiduously by the **Bristol Chamber of Commerce**, and a great deal has been done by the Chamber in recent years in making known at home and abroad the possibilities of the magnificently-equipped docks, and the facilities offered by Bristol as a port through its unique position in relation to the industrial centres of the Midlands and the South of England. Another organisation of recent birth is the **Rotary Club of Bristol**, the main feature of which is that membership is open to one man from each particular trade or profession, although a trade may be split up into six or eight different branches. Once a week the members meet at lunch, at which an address is given by some well-known speaker. The Club is very "live" in serving the best interests of the city. There is also the Bristol and Overseas Guild, which is very active in promoting business and friendship with the Dominions beyond the seas, and has accomplished much useful work.

TRAMWAYS AND MOTOR BUSES.

The Electric Tramways in Bristol are in the hands of a public Company, which was formed in 1874. On August 9th, 1875, the section from Perry Road to Apsley Road was opened for public traffic, and in 1876 from Old Market to Eastville and to Perry Road, and a portion of that to St. George's. Considerable extensions were undertaken in 1878 and following year. In 1889 the Company was reorganised, and assumed the name of the Bristol Tramways and Carriage Company Limited, and on October 16th, 1895, an important step forward was taken by the introduction of electric power in the section from Old Market to St. George. In November, 1896, a great scheme of further development was announced, involving a very large increase of capital, and including extensions to Redland, Horfield, Fishponds,

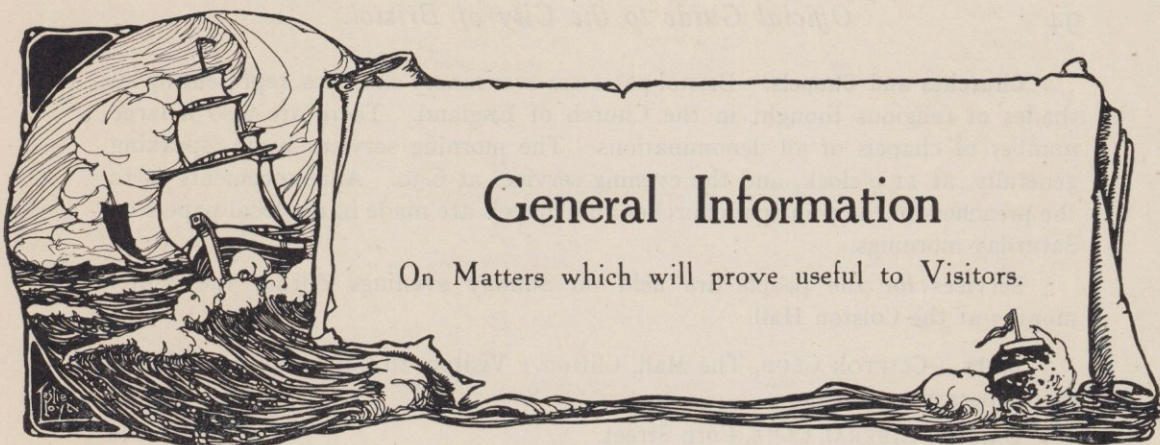


ASHTON COURT, NEAR BRISTOL.

Staple Hill, Brislington, Ashton Gate, Knowle and Bedminster, the whole of the system, old as well as new, to be worked by electricity. The Company stipulated that they should supply their own electricity, and on the refusal of the Corporation to agree to this the scheme was temporarily withdrawn. A compromise was eventually arrived at, and an Act of Parliament obtained in 1898. For the next two years the Company was engaged in reconstructing and extending. In October, 1898, they acquired extensive buildings at Counterslip, which were forthwith demolished to make way for the large electric power station which now stands on the site. On December 2nd, 1900, the entire local system was opened for traffic, raising the total mileage to over thirty. The Company, by a further Act of Parliament of 1904, obtained powers for the extension of their system to Westbury and Henbury, Filton, Keynsham, Downend, Longwells Green and Warmley. The Filton and Westbury sections have been constructed and opened, and when the remainder of these extensions have been carried out the total mileage will be increased to forty. The service radiates from Tramway Centre, whence a car may be taken for any part of the city. The equipment and running arrangements of the whole system bear favourable comparison with any tramway service in the United Kingdom.

The Company have organised a system of motor bus services covering over 1,000 route miles, connecting the cars with outlying parts of the city and the districts around, including Aust, Avonmouth, Axbridge, Berkeley, Bishop Sutton, Blagdon, Bridgwater, Burnham, Cheddar, Cheltenham, Chippenham, Chipping Sodbury, Clevedon, Clutton, Frampton Cotterell, Frenchay, Glastonbury, Gloucester, Harptree, Highbridge, Iron Acton, Malmesbury, Marshfield, New Passage, Newton-St.-Loe (for Bath), Portishead, Radstock, Severn Beach, Sharpness, Shepton Mallet, Street, Swindon, Tetbury, Thornbury, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Wootton-under-Edge, Wrington, Yate, Yatton, besides a number of motor bus services in the city and suburbs. The Company own a large number of taxicabs, and also run motor coach tours from Bristol in the summer months to the surrounding beauty spots. They have branches at Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Swindon and Wells, from which places motor coach trips and omnibus services are run in all directions. Full particulars are to be obtained from the advertisement columns of the local press.

In addition to the services of the Tramways Company a regular service of buses is also run within the Bristol boundaries and in the surrounding district by the Greyhound Motors Ltd., and in the summer months large numbers of charabancs run in all directions throughout the neighbouring country.



General Information

On Matters which will prove useful to Visitors.

Amusements.—PRINCE'S THEATRE, Park Row, is visited by the best provincial touring companies, and from time to time by celebrated actors with their London companies. Performances are given each evening, with matinees, all the year round, with the exception of two months about June and July. Pantomime each year on Christmas Eve, and ten or twelve weeks afterwards.

THEATRE ROYAL, King Street. One of the oldest established theatres in the country (founded 1766). Given largely to melodrama. One or two performances nightly. Pantomime each year, beginning on Christmas Eve.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Old Market Street. Has been granted a theatrical licence and stages some of the latest London successes. Twice nightly.

BRISTOL HIPPODROME, St. Augustine's Parade. Variety Entertainment, twice nightly.

Bristol is well provided for in the way of Cinematograph Theatres, about thirty houses now being open to the public in various parts of the City.

A Repertory Company presents a number of plays in the smaller Colston Hall, known for the purpose as Bristol's Little Theatre.

In addition to the foregoing, frequent concerts are held at the Colston Hall, Victoria Rooms, and other public buildings, at which music of the highest class is performed by the various Bristol Musical Societies, of which there are a great number.

BAND PERFORMANCES. In "The Glen," adjacent to Durdham Down and during the summer in many of the public parks.

Churches and Chapels.—Bristol possesses over ninety churches, representing all shades of religious thought in the Church of England. There are also a large number of chapels of all denominations. The morning services begin, speaking generally, at 11 o'clock, and the evening services at 6.30. Announcements as to the preachers in the principal churches and chapels are made in the local papers on Saturday mornings.

Services for the people are held on Sunday evenings during the winter months at the Colston Hall.

Clubs.—CLIFTON CLUB, The Mall, Clifton. Visitors to Clifton may be elected as temporary members.

BRISTOL LIBERAL CLUB, Corn Street.

CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB, St. Stephen's Street.

BRISTOL COMMERCIAL ROOMS AND EXCHANGE, Corn Street.

THE UNIVERSITY AND LITERARY CLUB, Berkeley Square. Temporary members may be elected.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL AND COUNTIES' LADIES' CLUB, 45 Royal York Crescent, Clifton.

BRISTOL MUSICAL CLUB, 76 St. Paul's Road and 2 Pembroke Road, Clifton.

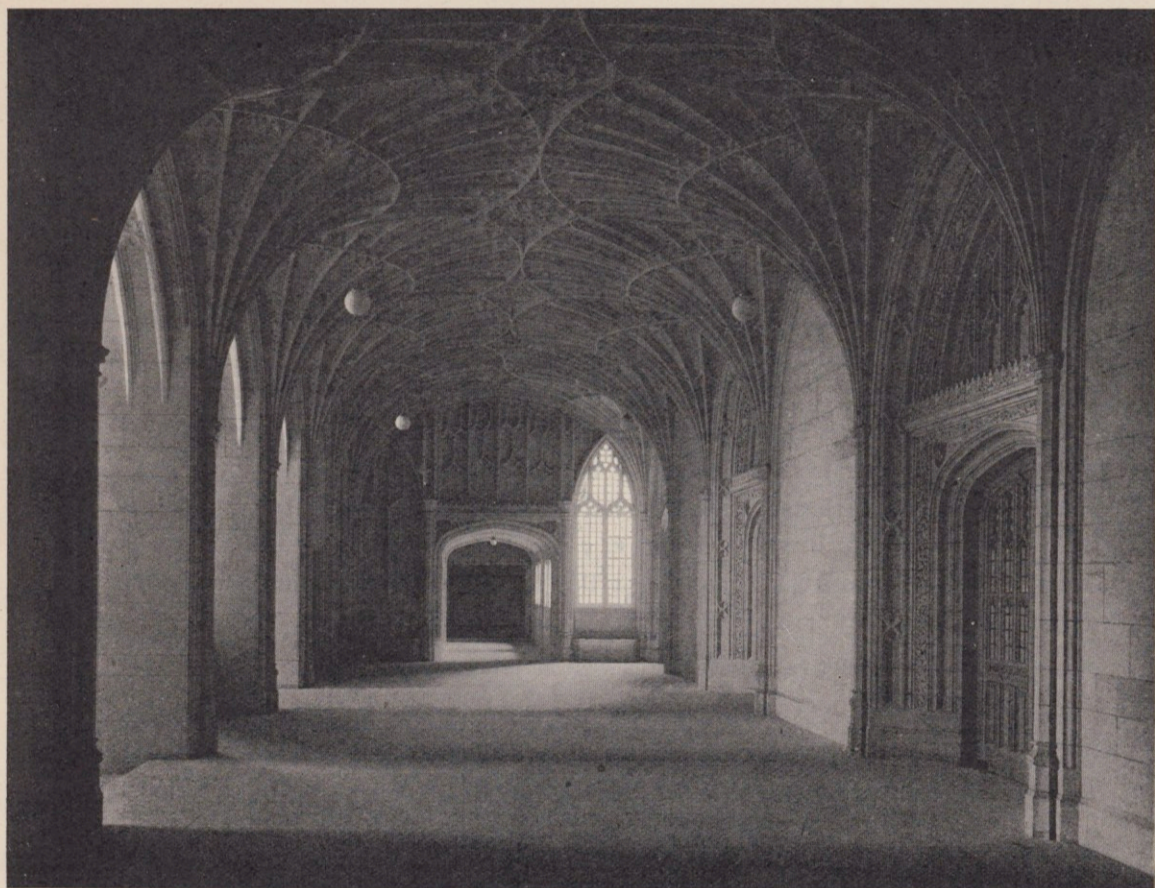
BRISTOL SAVAGES, Red Lodge, Park Row.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON RESIDENTIAL CLUBS LTD. (for ladies), 26 and 28 Pembroke Road, Clifton.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE (BRISTOL BRANCH). Whiteladies Road, Clifton.

ROTARY CLUB OF BRISTOL. Meets every Monday at luncheon (Grand Hotel) for discussion of current topics by business men. Hon. Sec., A. E. Stanley Hill, 37 Corn Street.

Education.—The educational facilities of Clifton and Bristol are great. The University of Bristol and the Merchant Venturers' Technical College have been described on pp. 71 to 75; the Baptist College on p. 81; the Western College on p. 83. In addition to the well-known Clifton College (for a description of which see pp. 75 to 77) may be mentioned the following leading schools: Bristol Grammar School, Tyndall's Park (p. 77); Diocesan Training College, Fishponds; Colston's School, Stapleton; Cathedral School, College Square; Christian Brothers' College, Berkeley Square; Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Brandon Hill; Clifton High School for Girls, Worcester Avenue; Redland High School for Girls, Redland Court; Clergy Daughters' School, Great George Street; Colston's Girls' School, Cheltenham Road; the Red Maids' School, Westbury-on-Trym, and many others.



VAULTED VESTIBULE, SHOWING ENTRANCE DOOR OF GREAT HALL,
UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.—THE ROYAL HOTEL, College Green, Bristol.

THE GRAND HOTEL, Broad Street, Bristol.

GREYHOUND, Broadmead.

LYNDALE HOTEL, 19 Berkeley Square, Clifton.

CLIFTON GRAND SPA HOTEL, Prince's Buildings, Clifton.

BRISTOL HYDRO HOTEL, College Green.

COLSTON HOTEL, College Green.

GEORGE AND RAILWAY HOTEL, Temple Gate, Bristol.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL (BRISTOL) LTD., 8 Park Street, Bristol.

ST. VINCENT'S ROCKS HOTEL, Sion Hill, near Suspension Bridge. R.A.C.

MRS. SARAH JANE ASHMAN, 157 Whiteladies Road, Clifton.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, 16 and 17 Royal York Crescent, Clifton.

STRATHEDEN PRIVATE HOTEL, 6, 7 and 8 Eaton Crescent, Clifton.

MRS. E. SUMMERS-ROCHETT, 51 Upper Belgrave Road, Durdham Down.

MRS. STEPHENS, 153 Whiteladies Road, Clifton.

And many other fully-licensed as well as temperance hotels.

Libraries.—Bristol is well supplied with Public Libraries, the largest of which is the Central Library in College Green (see p. 45). The others are St. Philip's Library, Trinity Road; North District Library, Cheltenham Road; Bedminster Library, East Street; Redland Library, Whiteladies Road; St. George's Library, Church Road; Fishponds Library, Alexandra Park; Shirehampton Library, Avonmouth Library, Westbury-on-Trym Library, and Knowle Library. Most of these libraries contain news rooms and reference departments. The news rooms are open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and the libraries from 10 a.m. to 9.0 p.m. The number of volumes contained in these libraries reach a total of over 200,000.

Newspapers.—The following are the principal newspapers published in Bristol : Daily—*Western Daily Press* (1d., Liberal Independent); *Bristol Times and Mirror* (1d., Saturday issue 2d., Conservative). Evening—*Bristol Evening News* and *Bristol Evening Times and Echo*, both published at a penny. Weekly—*Bristol Observer* (Fridays and Saturdays, Liberal, 1d.); *Clifton Chronicle* (Thursdays, 2d.); *Bristol Guardian and Gazette* (Saturdays, 1d.).

Post Offices.—The General Post Office is in Small Street, and there are branch offices at Clifton, Temple Gate and Queen Square. The General Post Office is

open at all times of the day and night for telegraph and telephone work, and from 8.0 a.m. to 9.0 p.m. for ordinary business ; on Sundays (except for parcels and money order business) from 6.0 to 9.0 p.m. The Clifton Branch Office is open from 8.0 a.m. to 8.0 p.m., Temple Gate from 8.0 a.m. to 7.0 p.m., and Queen Square from 9.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m. (Saturdays 2.0 p.m.). There are about eighty town sub-offices in various parts of Bristol ; only the Head Office is open on Sundays.

Railways and Railway Facilities.—The main Bristol Station is at Temple Meads (Great Western and London, Midland and Scottish Joint). It is the starting-point on the *Great Western Railway* for Bath, Oxford, and London, Severn Tunnel, South Wales, Cheltenham, Birmingham and the North, Salisbury and Weymouth, Frome, Exeter, Plymouth and Cornwall, North Devon, Cheddar Valley, etc. ; also for Portishead by Bristol and Portishead Line, and Avonmouth by the Clifton Extension and Henbury Lines. Other stations on the Clifton Extension Line are Montpelier, Redland, Clifton Down (Whiteladies Road), Sea Mills, Shirehampton and Avonmouth ; there is also a continuation of this line running from Avonmouth Dock Station to Severn Beach ; on the Portishead Line the stations are Bedminster, Clifton Bridge (bottom of Rownham Hill), Pill, Portbury and Portishead ; on the Severn Tunnel Line the stations are Lawrence Hill, Stapleton Road and Ashley Hill ; on the London Main Line (via Bath) St. Anne's Park ; and on the Frome Line, Brislington. Additional railway communication between Avonmouth Docks and Bristol has been provided in recent years by the construction of a line through Henbury to Filton Junction, where the main lines to Bristol, Birmingham and London are joined.

The London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company's main passenger trains start from Temple Meads for the Midlands, Lancashire, Yorkshire, the North and Scotland, whilst they have also a passenger line running from St. Philip's Station off Old Market Street, to Bath, serving Fishponds, Staple Hill, Mangotsfield (with connections for the North), Warmley and Bitton, connecting at Bath with the Somerset and Dorset and Bournemouth Line. The L.M.S. also have large Goods Depots at St. Philip's and Avonside, and make provision for dealing with all classes of merchandise, live stock and coal. They have direct communication with the Dock Lines at Avonmouth and the intermediate stations of Montpelier, Clifton Down and Shirehampton.

Recreation.—**FISHING.** Blagdon Reservoir (Bristol Water Works Co.). 10s. 6d. a day from the banks ; 21s. per rod per day from a boat. There are several Angling Associations, some with private waters.

GOLF.—Alveston Golf Club. 9 holes. Links at Rudgeway. Motor bus from Tramways Centre every hour passes near Club House. Hon. Sec.: T. K. Rylands, The Down House, Tockington, near Bristol.

Bristol and Clifton Golf Club. Links at Failand, 2 miles from Suspension Bridge. 18 holes. Visitors: Gents., £1 10s. per month, 15s. per week, 3s. per day; Ladies, £1 per month, 2s. per day. Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays, 5s. per day. Secretary: S. B. Sleeman, Failand, Som.

Clifton Down Golf Club. 9 holes on Clifton Down. No play is allowed after 2 p.m. or on Bank Holidays. Subscription, 10s. 6d. per year, 2s. 6d. per month. Hon. Sec.: F. H. Thomas, 18 Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton, Bristol.

Filton Golf Club. 18 holes. Links at Filton, 5 minutes' walk from Filton Tram Terminus. Sunday play is allowed. Green Fees 2s. 6d. per day (Sundays and week-days). Saturdays, 3s. 6d. summer months, 5s. winter months. 12s. 6d. weekly, 25s. monthly. Sec.: W. B. Heyward, The Club House, Filton.

Henbury Golf Club. 18 holes. Course at Henbury, which may be reached by tram to Westbury and then ten minutes' walk up Henbury Hill. Temporary members, 30s. per month, 12s. 6d. per week, 3s. a day, 2s. a round. Saturdays and public holidays 5s. per day. Sundays 4s. per day or round. Secretary: Major M. Wilkins, The Club House, Henbury.

Knowle Golf Club. 18 holes; great variety. Ten minutes from Brislington Station, 15 minutes from Temple Meads, 5 minutes from Brislington Tram Terminus. New course designed and constructed by Messrs. Hawtree and J. H. Taylor. Sec.: Geo. Whitwill, The Club House, Knowle Golf Club, Brislington.

Long Ashton Golf Club (Tel. Long Ashton 29). 18 holes. Links at Long Ashton. Motor-buses from the Tramways Centre to Cleve, Nailsea, Weston-super-Mare and Clevedon pass within a few hundred yards of the Club House. Temporary members (ladies and gentlemen) 3½ guineas for six months, 2 guineas for three months, 30s. for one month, 10s. per week, 2s. 6d. per day, and 5s. on Saturdays and Bank Holidays. 3s. 6d. on Sundays. Joint Hon. Secs.: S. Harris and M. R. Grover, The Club House, Long Ashton. Luncheons, teas, etc., can always be obtained at the Club House.

Portishead Golf Club. 18 holes. 15 minutes from G.W.R. Station. Temporary members, Gents. 30s., Ladies 20s. per month; Gents. 10s., Ladies 7s. 6d. per week; Gents. 2s. 6d., Ladies 2s. per day. Hon. Sec.: Herbert Blackmore, The Club House, Portishead.



RIVER AVON, FROM SHIREHAMPTON PARK.

Rodway Hill Golf Club (Tel. Fishponds 224). 18 holes. Links at Rodway Hill, adjoining Mangotsfield (L.M. & S.R.) Station. Frequent trains from Temple Meads, St. Philip's, or Clifton Down, or by electric car to Staple Hill, or motor-bus to Mangotsfield. Visitors (introduced) 1s. 6d. per round, 2s. 6d. per day, Saturdays 5s., per week 10s., per fortnight 17s. 6d., per month 30s. Special terms for five day members. Hon. Sec.: W. S. Lockyer, The Club House, Rodway Hill, Mangotsfield.

Salford Golf Club. 18 holes. Links at Saltford, 5 minutes from G.W.R. Station. Frequent trains from Temple Meads and buses from Tramways Centre. Temporary members 2s. 6d. per day. Sunday play is allowed (without caddies), fee 3s. 6d. per day. Hon. Sec.: W. Vowles, Keynsham.

Shirehampton Park Golf Club. 18 holes. Links in Shirehampton Park. Frequent trains from Clifton Down and a very attractive service of motor-buses runs from the city and Clifton every half hour, the buses stopping at the Club House. Visitors, 2s. per day, 6s. per week. Professional: C. Pixton. Hon. Sec.: G. S. Smith, Walton House, High Street, Shirehampton.

There are other good links at Weston-super-Mare, Worle, Clevedon, Burnham and Wells, all within easy distance of Bristol.

HUNTING.—Two good packs of foxhounds meet most days of the week during the season within easy reach of Bristol, the *Badminton* and the *Berkeley*. The former hunts the country between Cirencester, Devizes, and Frenchay, and the latter between Gloucester and Avonmouth. A smaller pack, the *Mendip*, hunt the country between Bristol, Cheddar and Wells.

The *Clifton Foot Harriers* hunt two days a week, on Wednesday and Saturday. The kennels are at Yatton, in the neighbourhood of which meets usually take place.

ROWING.—The chief Clubs have their headquarters at Saltford, on the Avon, midway between Bristol and Bath. The Clifton, the Ariel and the Redcliffe Rowing Clubs are the principal clubs.

SWIMMING.—There are many Corporation bathing establishments in Bristol—at Broad Weir, the Mayor's Paddock (New Cut), Jacob's Wells, Barton Hill (Maze Street), Royal (Portland Street, Kingsdown), and Victoria (Southleigh Road, Clifton), and a fine one in Gloucester Road, Bishopston, known as Bristol North, this having an aeration and filtration plant installed. Private hot and cold slipper baths and an establishment laundry are about to be erected there. Open-air swimming baths have been established at three of the public parks, Greville Smyth, Victoria and Eastville. The charges for admission vary from 2d. to 6d. Mixed

bathing is allowed at stated times at Bristol North; Kingsdown and Clifton Baths, and at the Eastville and Greville Smythe Open Air Baths. Chief Supt.: A. E. Read, Jacobs Wells Baths.

BOATING can be indulged in on the Eastville Park and St. George's Park Lakes for a small charge.

There are numerous private clubs for Bowls, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Lacrosse, Hockey, Football, Swimming, Cycling, Motoring, etc.

Restaurants.—In Clifton: Fortt's, Royal Promenade; Bonnet and Son, 51 Queen's Road. In Bristol: St. Stephen's Restaurant, Baldwin Street; The Priory Restaurant, St. Augustine's Parade; Lyons, Wine Street and Castle Street; Cadena Café, Wine Street, and Cabot Café, College Green; Morrison's, High Street; Tyrrell's Restaurant, Back Hall Steps; Hort's, Broad Street, and many others.

Steamer Trips.—Throughout the summer months pleasure steamers make frequent excursions from the City Docks to Ilfracombe, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Lynton and Lynmouth, the Mumbles, Newport, Cardiff, Chepstow, etc. Particulars may be seen in the daily papers. There are also regular services of steamers from Bristol to Liverpool, Belfast, Waterford, Dublin, Glasgow, Hamburg, West Indies, New York, Montreal, Central America, South America, South Africa and New Zealand.

Telephone Public Call Offices.—There are about 150 of these in the various thoroughfares in Bristol.

Motor-Bus and Char-a-banc Trips.—Bristol is singularly well situated as a centre for excursions by road. From the centre of the city radiate motor-bus services and seasonable char-a-banc trips that bring the majority of the show places in Somerset, Wilts and Gloucestershire within reach of all. The Roman relics in Bath, the grandeur of the Cheddar Gorge and the world-famed caves, the resorts on the Bristol Channel and the ruins of Glastonbury and Tintern Abbeys are among the scenes that can be reached comfortably by motor vehicle from Bristol, and in the summer months there are long day trips to places as far distant as Bournemouth and short afternoon and evening excursions to places nearer Bristol. The vehicles are splendidly equipped and the comfort of passengers is studied in every way.



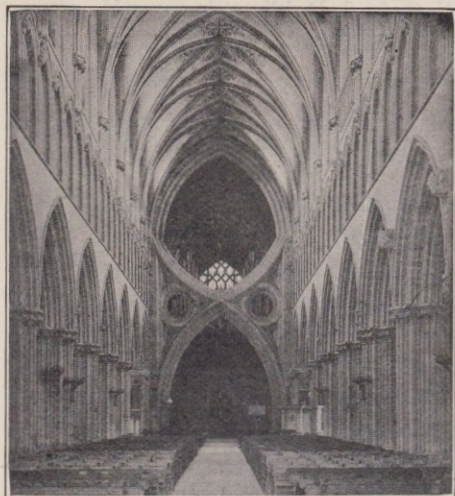
THE district of which Bristol is the threshold offers to the visitor a wealth of beauty and charm of historic and romantic association which can in no other part of the country be surpassed. All those places mentioned herein can be reached with ease by train or motor. Regular motor char-a-banc trips are run to the more accessible of these throughout the summer.

Cheddar, Wells, Glastonbury. The fame of CHEDDAR rests mainly upon its Gorge, its Caves, and its Cheese, the making of which, however, is no longer confined to this particular district.

CHEDDAR GORGE is grandly impressive in the height of the cliffs through which it falls. At the foot they rise to a height of 450 feet.

CHEDDAR CAVES contain stalagmite and stalactite formations wrought in curious and fantastic shapes through countless ages of time. The whole range of hills is honeycombed with such caves. Similar ones may be inspected at Wookey Hole near Wells.

WELLS is unique among Cathedral cities, for its antiquities, mellowed but unimpaired by age, have come down to us practically unchanged from the Middle



WELLS CATHEDRAL, INTERIOR.

Ages. It presents to-day the machinery of a great mediæval ecclesiastical foundation in full working order.

WELLS CATHEDRAL is one of the most beautiful of Cathedral Churches. The West Front with its undamaged sculpture is unrivalled, and presents a mediæval historical picture book. The church was established as a secular foundation by King Ina in 705 ; the existing building dates for the most part from the thirteenth century.

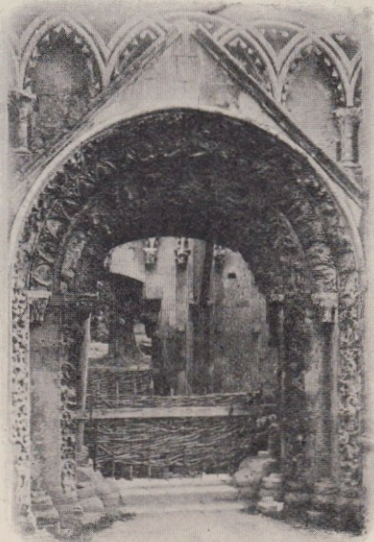
The BISHOP'S PALACE is surrounded by a moat and approached by a draw-bridge and gatehouse, which survive intact. The Palace itself was built by Bishop Jocelyn in the thirteenth century.

VICARS CLOSE, the dwelling quarters of the Cathedral singers, has been used for this purpose since the fourteenth century, and has retained the mediæval atmosphere to a wonderful degree.

GLASTONBURY is a name deeply woven with the romance of English history, and revered throughout Christendom. It was the birthplace of British Christianity and the cradle of the English faith.

The legend inseparably attached to the place is that of St. Joseph of Arimathea, who brought hither the Holy Grail and buried it at the foot of Glastonbury Tor. He and his companions built a little church of wattle, the first Christian church in the world, and the shrine of Glastonbury's sacred traditions.

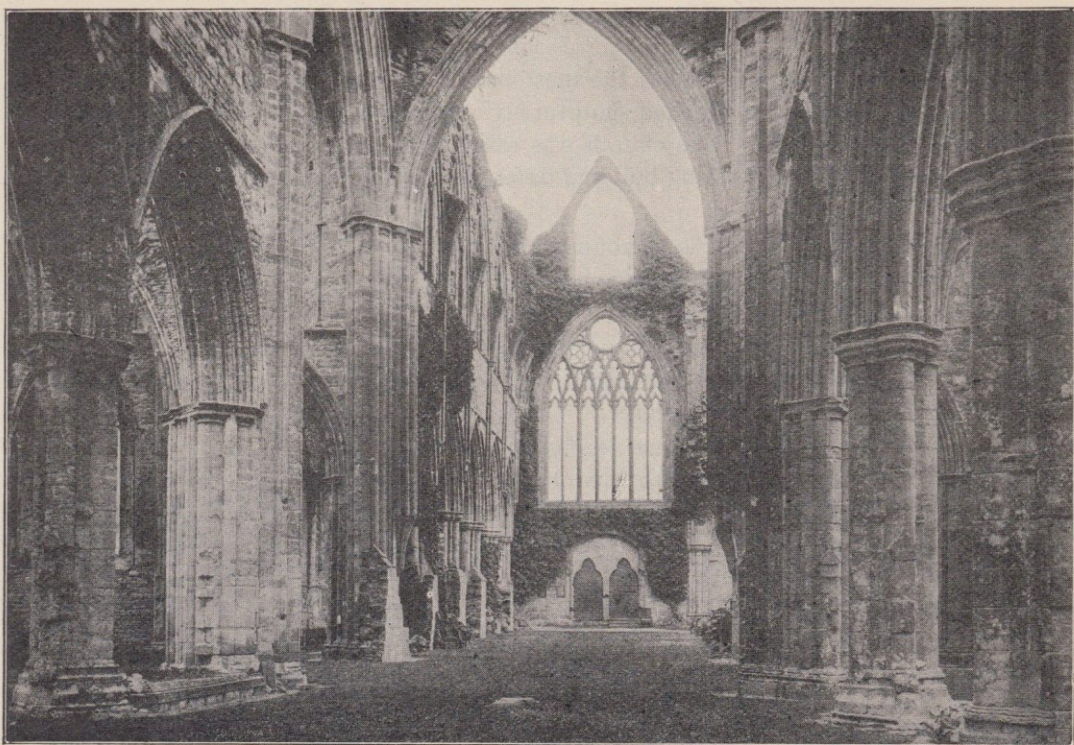
GLASTONBURY ABBEY was founded by King Ina, the builder of Wells Cathedral, and, until the Reformation, enjoyed a career of unrivalled influence and splendour. The nobility and grandeur of the building may be gathered from the few remains still existing.



GLASTONBURY,
ST. JOSEPH'S CHAPEL.

Clevedon and Weston-super-Mare. The charm of CLEVEDON lies principally in its literary associations. Coleridge, Hallam, Tennyson, Thackeray, are the principal names one recalls in this connection. Arthur Hallam, the subject of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," lies buried in Clevedon Old Church.

CLEVEDON COURT is a fourteenth-century structure of much beauty and interest. Thackeray wrote a large portion of *Esmond* here, and the house inspired him in his description of "Castlewood."

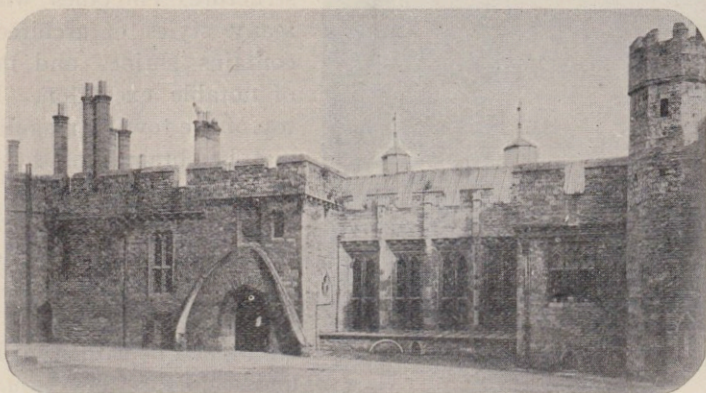


TINTERN ABBEY, LOOKING WEST.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE is the Brighton of Bristol. As a fashionable watering-place it has grown enormously in recent years, and is most up-to-date.

Chepstow, Tintern, Wye Valley. This charming valley, with its rocky cliffs and woody slopes, is one of the most beautiful in Great Britain. Not far from the mouth of the river stands CHEPSTOW, which is remarkable chiefly for its Castle. This fine old feudal stronghold dates from Norman times, and the ruins are in a good state of preservation. TINTERN ABBEY, six miles farther up, possesses a site of great natural beauty, and, as a ruin, has no rival in England.

Berkeley, Cheltenham, Gloucester. BERKELEY CASTLE is remarkable as one of the most perfect feudal structures still existing, and for having been the home of the Berkeley family for over seven hundred years. Edward II. was murdered within its walls.



BERKELEY CASTLE, INNER COURTYARD.

CHELtenham, the "Garden City," is a favourite watering-place and fashionable health resort. Its medicinal waters have brought it a notoriety which the elegance of the town and the charm of its surroundings have done much to increase.

GLOUCESTER is a city of so much historic interest that it deserves a lengthy visit. The chief attraction is of course the CATHEDRAL, which combines real architectural beauty with a crowd of historical interests possessed by few other ecclesiastical edifices.

The cloisters, in which the fan tracery of the roof is exceedingly beautiful, are among the best preserved in Christendom.



THE CLOISTERS, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

The NEW INN has been known by that name since 1420, being licensed by the Abbey of St. Peter for the benefit of pilgrims to the shrine of Edward II.

Tewkesbury, Evesham, Stratford-on-Avon. TEWKESBURY, the first stopping-place for motorists, lies at the junction of the Avon and Severn, within easy reach of both Cheltenham and Gloucester. The ABBEY, principally a Norman structure, embodies within itself many styles of architecture, and contains shrines and monuments of notable execution. From the top of the tower a magnificent view may be obtained of the fertile and wooded country in the midst of which it lies. Historically the town is interesting as the scene of the battle in which, in 1471, the forces of the house of York triumphed over those of Lancaster, under Margaret of Anjou.



TEWKESBURY ABBEY

Twenty-four miles from Tewkesbury lies EVESHAM, the scene of another fierce encounter, in which, in 1265, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the founder of our English Parliament, was overthrown by the forces of the king and



STRATFORD-ON-AVON, SHOWING HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

slain. A magnificent tower is all that remains of the ancient monastery. The heart and centre of this land of groves and streams, of meadow and gently-rising hills, is STRATFORD-ON-AVON, hallowed for all English-speaking peoples by the memory and tradition of the great bard.

The building in which the memory of Shakespeare is most closely enshrined is the BIRTHPLACE in Henley Street. In the Birth Room situated over the front



SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE.

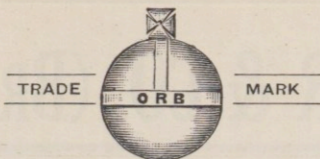
kitchen, and having a window facing the street, the walls, ceiling, and window are covered with the names of pilgrims who came before the days when the visitor's book was provided.

The MEMORIAL THEATRE, situated picturesquely on the banks of the Avon, was opened in 1879 with a performance of *Much Ado about Nothing*, and since then Shakespeare's birth has been celebrated annually by a festival, which each year assumes greater importance.

NEW PLACE, which he purchased in 1597, and in which he died, forms a pleasant retreat for those who seek a quiet spot after a round of sight-seeing, and here, on classic ground, they may re-people the place with Shakespeare's family and the friends who were wont to visit him.



SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE.



JOHN LYSAGHT LIMITED, BRISTOL

IRONMASTERS, GALVANIZERS and CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS.

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AGRICULTURAL FEEDING REQUISITES.

: : GALVANIZED HOLLOW - WARE. : :

Constructional STEELWORK of all kinds.

And at NEWPORT, Mon., SCUNTHORPE, Lincs., and LONDON.

Shippers from Avonmouth Docks to Branches in Australia,
New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, South America, etc., etc.

CLIFTON — BRISTOL.

GRAND SPA HOTEL

(Overlooks Famous Suspension Bridge).

Complimented Daily on Cuisine and Service.

HOLDS R.A.C. AND A.A. APPOINTMENTS.

GARAGE. ELECTRIC LIFT. BILLIARDS.

Wines and Spirits the Best, at Moderate Rates.

Magnificent Ballroom.

Fine Orchestra.

RECREATION ROOM.

DANCE INSTRUCTORS.

SPECIAL LOW INCLUSIVE TERMS TO RESIDENTS.

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'Phone: 655 BRISTOL.

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Distillers of Tar, Petroleum, and Rosin.

Importers of Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, and Pitch.

Manufacturers of Disinfecting Fluid, Wood Preservative, Carbolic Acid, Naphtha, Creosote, Pitch, Soluble Oil, Paint Oil, Black Varnish, Turpentine Substitute, Colliery Oils and Greases, Fruit Tree Washes, Soil Steriliser, etc.

SPECIALITIES AND TRADE MARKS:—

- "JETTOLITE" BLACK VARNISH.
 - "PERMOLITE" WOOD PRESERVATIVE.
 - "TENACITE" ROOFING COMPOUND.
 - "LINSOLITE" PAINT OIL.
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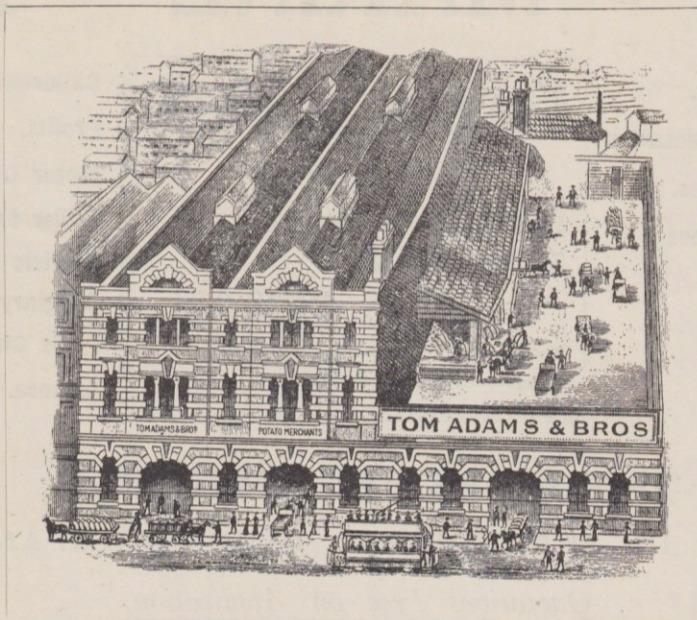
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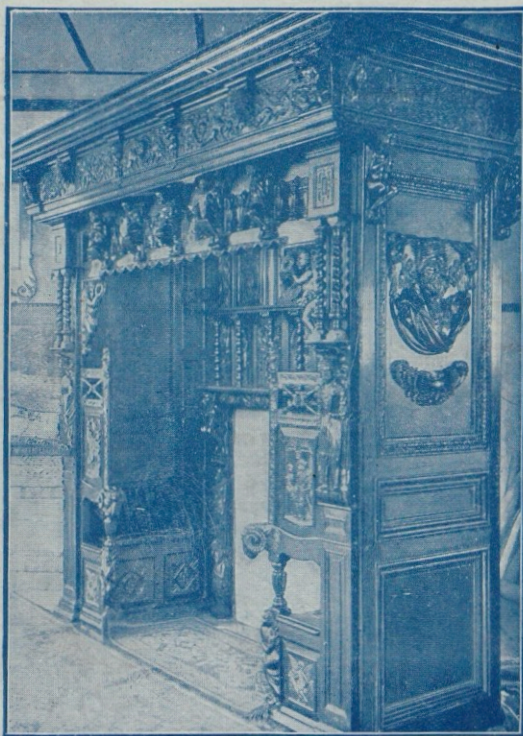
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